

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1918 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 115

* LAST EDITION

GERMAN SPIES SAID TO BE USING CUBA AS CLEARING HOUSE

Intercepted Commercial Letter, When Deciphered, Provides Further Evidence Havana Is Headquarters for Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence has been procured which is taken as a further confirmation of the theory held here that Cuba is the clearing house for the German spy system operating in the United States. This information comes to The Christian Science Monitor from a man who is familiar with international spy systems and who has a thorough knowledge of Cuban and Mexican affairs.

A few days ago a letter sent from New York, to be delivered in Havana, was intercepted and subjected to the process of deciphering. The letter ostensibly gave orders for a shipment of clocks and was written in commercial language. The information behind the order for clocks, however, was that the United States has established a transport shipping point at (there a certain port was named). The letter was a report from a German spy at New York who was using this means to report to headquarters in Havana.

The Christian Science Monitor's informant said that this method is the one commonly in practice. Commercial letters are employed because they are not under suspicion ordinarily. The firms, to whom they are addressed, are agents of Germany. From Havana letters in code are dispatched on steamships bound for Spain, and at Barcelona the information they contain is wirelessed to Berlin.

At the present time Germany is employing almost exclusively Cuban and Mexican talent in its spy system. The Mexican legation in Mexico is no longer used by the German minister in Mexico, because of the notoriety given this avenue by Secretary Lansing. For information intended for Germany from Mexican points, Havana is the relay point.

Germans Sent to America

No Less Than 36 Agents of Berlin Dispatched in Six Years

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further disclosures of German propaganda in the United States were made today before the Senate Judiciary Committee investigating the German-American Alliance. Senator King, the chairman, read a letter from John P. Coar of the University of Alberta, in which Mr. Coar said that in 1912, while on a visit to Germany, he was informed that no less than 36 German agents had been sent to the United States annually in the six years preceding his visit. The duties of the agents were not mentioned.

While he was in Germany, Mr. Coar said, representatives of the German organizations asked him to aid in furthering a law in the United States which would enable German immigrants "to retain their supreme allegiance to the German Empire."

"A Disintegrating Force"

Dr. Sperry's Testimony on Germanism in United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Throughout his testimony yesterday, before a Senate subcommittee, regarding the National German-American Alliance and numerous other German societies in the United States, Dr. Earl E. Sperry, professor of history at Syracuse University, who has performed valuable service to the Department of Justice in connection with German propaganda, took the stand that the consolidation and unification sought and fostered by German-American societies is a danger which should not be tolerated. He submitted to the committee a pamphlet prepared by him under the auspices of the National Security League, from which the following extracts were quoted, and which sum up the attitude of the witness:

"Germanism in the United States is a destructive and disintegrating force, in just so far as it grows strong, the United States grows weak, nationally and internationally. Its unity of national sentiment is destroyed and its patriotism undermined. Its power to act as a unified nation is crippled. Internationally it grows weak because the members of an alien nation make impossible freedom of action within its borders."

"What can the people of the United States do about it? They can at least exert against the German-American papers and the nationalistic German societies the force of a justly angered public opinion, for these papers and these societies are a detriment to America. Our national life will be healthier without them. There is no place in any state for a press and for organizations which aim to consolidate a foreign nationality, to propagate a foreign civilization, and to serve a foreign state. What would the German Government do under similar circumstances?"

In the course of the testimony it was developed that the authorities in Berlin were fully convinced that German-Americans in the United States could be relied on to support the cause of

SALOONS CLOSED IN OAHU ISLAND, HAWAII

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hawaiian Correspondent HONOLULU, Hawaii—Oahu Island went dry at midnight yesterday. Under this ruling, 43 saloons, as well as a number of other concerns were to be closed.

NEW BLOW FAILS TO BREAK ALLIED LINE

Germans Fail to Make a Breach at Anglo-Portuguese Junction in Line as They Had Previously Failed at Anglo-French

The fourth week of the great battle dawned this morning. It found the Germans, despite their appalling losses, still hammering with the club of mere numbers on the Allied door. Three weeks ago, it was on the hinges under the Anglo-French barbican, today it is on the hinges of the Anglo-Portuguese postern. In other words, since they could not force their way into Amiens by the front door, they are determined to do so by the back door. And just as they calculated that the weak point for an attack in the center would be the junction of the British and French lines, so they now calculate that the weakest spot for a British attack is the junction of the British and Portuguese lines.

The simultaneous attack upon the French below La Fère appears to have died away, and perhaps was never anything more than a faint made with the intention of holding General Pétain's men in their trenches, and so preventing help from being sent to the British in the north. But in the north the fury of the attack has been growing with the hours, and seems to be working up to a repetition of the assault of three weeks ago.

All day, on Monday, the German guns, from la Bassée to Armentières, kept up an intense bombardment of the Anglo-Portuguese positions. At sundown this bombardment worked into a hurricane of gas shells, only to die away again at midnight. Then, at four in the morning, just before dawn, the drumhead fire suddenly blazed up, as the storm troops began to creep forward, and at length to hurl their gray masses, in wave after wave, against the Allies' line. The chief force burst, for the moment, on the Portuguese, who were driven slowly back through the streets of Laventie and out of the village of Richebourg-St. Vaast. This driving in of the center caused a tremendous strain on the 55th English Division on the Portuguese right at Givenchy. For a time it was difficult for the British to bear up against the pressure, and Givenchy was occupied by the Germans, but a little later the town was cleared by the British. The German pressure was, however, never relaxed, and later again a great part of the village was once more occupied. It was then that the 55th Division cleared it for the second time, and forced the Germans finally out of it, for the time being, with a loss of some 800 prisoners.

Early on Wednesday morning the bombardment was extended north of Armentières, on a 10-mile front from that town to the Ypres-Comines canal, and this was followed, immediately, by a heavy infantry attack on Warrenton. All day the attack surged along the whole front from the La Bassée canal up to the Ypres-Comines canal. On the extreme right the tremendous weight of the assault carried it up to the British line from the Wytschaete-Messines ridge to Ploegsteert. So heavy, indeed, was the attack that the Germans actually entered Messines, but were driven out again by a counter-attack. Exactly the same result was achieved south of Armentières, where, after a desperate struggle, the Germans succeeded in crossing the Lys at Lestrem. Here, too, however, they were counter-attacked, and driven out of the village and back across the river.

Meantime severe attacks were being delivered on the French lines far to the south. But it gradually became evident that these attacks, though extremely heavy, were really intended to hold General Pétain, rather than to effect anything else. It is, indeed, beginning to be clear that it is the aim of the Germans, by concentrating enormous masses of troops upon the English lines, to wear down their resistance and crush their armies with the intention of dealing later with the French. Probably with some understanding of this General Foch has pushed the United States troops up towards Sir Douglas Haig's left, and they may at any moment be engaged here. What the actual intentions of the allied commander-in-chief are, however, have in no way been divulged, and it is at present impossible to say.

Trying to Exhaust British

General Maurice Explains Recent Enemy Attack in North

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — General Maurice of the War Office, said yesterday, in an interview, that the fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday represented another version of the enemy's original plan of exhausting the British Army. Having failed in their first effort to separate the British

(Continued on page two, column two)

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS WANTS DESTROYERS

United States Naval Commander in European Waters Says Every Blow of Shipbuilder's Hammer Is Blow at Enemy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Every blow of a shipbuilder's hammer is a blow at the enemy, says Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. C., commanding the United States naval forces in European waters, in a letter to Joseph W. Powell, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, copies of which have been distributed to the employees at the Fore River shipyards here. Admiral Sims urges the men to hasten the work and explains that a destroyer in America is practically useless, while in oversea service it is worth its weight in gold.

The letter follows: "I have just received news from some of our captains who are now in America ready to bring over the new destroyers as soon as they are completed. They are loud in their praises of the kind of work the good old Fore River Company is doing and we get similar reports from the other plants.

"We are sorry for the delay in delivery, but we understand something of the numerous handicaps caused by the weather, congestion of traffic, etc.

"I have been wondering whether the men who are driving the machines—the splendid gangs of leading men, foremen, skilled metal workers, riveters, etc., understand it as well.

"Do they, the men who actually build the boats, understand how vitally important is speed of building? Do they understand that we will win or lose according to whether we beat the submarine or it beats us? That we must depend chiefly upon destroyers for this—to protect merchant vessels and attack the submarines? That destroyer is worth nothing while in America? That she will be useless if she arrives here too late? That destroyers on this side now are worth their weight in gold?

"Do they understand that if every man could speed up his own work, we could get our ships in service in very much less time, and thus hasten the end of the war?

"This applies equally to the great force of men who are building the new merchant vessels. Their work is just as important in beating the enemy as that of the men in the trenches. The soldiers cannot win unless they are supplied with food and guns and ammunition, and this can be done only by ships.

"The point is that every man should feel that every blow of his own hammer is a blow at the enemy.

"I would like to hear every shipyard ringing with chanty songs to fit each kind of activity and I am sure your men have the talent to supply their weight in gold?

"While there is every appreciation for the possible efficiency of the chest plan Mr. Gibson explained that this war chest plan is apt to breed a spirit of independence more harmful than helpful."

WAR CHEST PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

Red Cross War Council Says Individuality Is Lost in Pooling Subscriptions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Opposition to the general war chest plan for meeting the requests for financial contributions to various war relief organizations has been voiced by many, even in the cities and towns where the plan was finally adopted, and one more to express objection to the method is the War Council of the American Red Cross. Harvey D. Gibson, general manager of the Red Cross, and a member of the War Council, told the New England conference Tuesday that the council opposes the idea of the universal war chest, and points out that in case of an immediate emergency the demands of the Red Cross upon the War Chest might be beyond its ability to fill, causing the Red Cross to go to the people a second time within the specified year.

He explained some of the reasons which have led to the adoption of this plan by the council, including the fact that several organizations doing work similar to the Red Cross have just finished their campaign for funds. The Red Cross, he continued, is to launch a drive for \$100,000,000 on May 20, when it is hoped to have many small subscribers rather than a few large ones. This individual method of subscription is more democratic than the war chest plan, it is pointed out.

The progress of the war chest plan has been attended in many cases with a growing public opinion that the idea of allowing a central committee, practically answerable only to itself, to decide where the general fund should be given, and in what proportion, is not allowing the individual entire freedom in designating where his money shall go. In Melrose, recently, a war chest drive was carried to completion, although several of those approached for aid voiced the opinion that they wanted their money to be given to a special organization. The committee explained that any preference may be indicated on the pledge card, although in the final analysis the disbursement committee would have to use its judgment in deciding where the money should go.

It is permissible to disclose these facts now because it is known to the Government that they are known in Germany.

The Azores, a constituent part of Portugal, lie in the Atlantic, about 50 miles west of Gibraltar and 1400 miles east of New York. Many of the islands are uninhabited, and since the German unrestricted submarine warfare began there have been reports that one of the islands has been used as a submarine base. Numbers of vessels have been sunk by submarines in the vicinity.

The chief ports on the islands are Horta, on Fayal Island, and Porta del Gada on San Miguel Island. Porta is frequently used by vessels running short of coal and supplies and is the stopping place of some vessels trading between the Mediterranean and the United States, as well as steamers trading between Europe and South American ports.

The Azores are the landing place of the only cable line which connected Germany directly with the United States before the war. Shortly after the war began, this cable was cut, presumably in the English Channel, through which it runs, thereby stopping messages between New York and Emden, Germany. There are four wireless stations on the islands.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The newspaper *Le Victoire* does not take the view that Bolo Pasha's execution is imminent. Whatever importance may be attached to Bolo's eleventh-hour confession, it says, one result is certain: Several days will elapse before his execution, as the things he reveals will have to be investigated and corroborated or disproved, "and the wily Bolo has doubtless gained an indefinite postponement."

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—The Bessarabian Diet, according to a telegram from Bucharest, has decided in favor of the union of Bessarabia with Rumania.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—An official Berlin dispatch reports that the vote in favor of the union of Bessarabia with Rumania was 86 to 5.

(Continued on page two, column four)

UNITED STATES BASE IN AZORES

Guns Landed, With Portugal's Consent, to Begin Fortification of Station Where Airplanes Also Are Being Assembled

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the protection of the Atlantic trade routes to southern Europe, the United States, with the consent of Portugal, has established a naval base at Funchal, on the Azores Islands. Guns have been landed to begin fortification of the station, which, in addition to being used as a naval base for American submarines, destroyers and other small craft, will also serve as an important homing station for American airplanes, a number of which already have been assembled there.

Negotiations now are in progress between the State Department and the Portuguese Government to insure full cooperation between United States naval forces and the local authorities of Portugal on the island for the adequate defense of the station. This action will not only simplify the task of protecting the great trade routes to Southern Europe and the Mediterranean, but also afford protection to returning traffic to South American gulf ports in the United States.

Portugal was eager to enter into the arrangement so that her own lines of communication to her colonial possessions would be covered. The value of the new station as a base for the replenishment of supplies for American submarines, submarine chasers and destroyers on the voyage to Europe already has been demonstrated.

It is permissible to disclose these facts now because it is known to the Government that they are known in Germany.

The Azores, a constituent part of Portugal, lie in the Atlantic, about 50 miles west of Gibraltar and 1400 miles east of New York. Many of the islands are uninhabited, and since the German unrestricted submarine warfare began there have been reports that one of the islands has been used as a submarine base. Numbers of vessels have been sunk by submarines in the vicinity.

The chief ports on the islands are Horta, on Fayal Island, and Porta del Gada on San Miguel Island. Porta is frequently used by vessels running short of coal and supplies and is the stopping place of some vessels trading between the Mediterranean and the United States, as well as steamers trading between Europe and South American ports.

The Azores are the landing place of the only cable line which connected Germany directly with the United States before the war. Shortly after the war began, this cable was cut, presumably in the English Channel, through which it runs, thereby stopping messages between New York and Emden, Germany. There are four wireless stations on the islands.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The newspaper *Le Victoire* does not take the view that Bolo Pasha's execution is imminent. Whatever importance may be attached to Bolo's eleventh-hour confession, it says, one result is certain: Several days will elapse before his execution, as the things he reveals will have to be investigated and corroborated or disproved, "and the wily Bolo has doubtless gained an indefinite postponement."

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—The Bessarabian Diet, according to a telegram from Bucharest, has decided in favor of the union of Bessarabia with Rumania.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—An official Berlin dispatch reports that the vote in favor of the union of Bessarabia with Rumania was 86 to 5.

(Continued on page two, column four)

NEWFOUNDLAND TO RAISE MORE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The colonial legislature will be convened in a special session on April 23 to enact measures for raising more men for the colony's naval and military forces, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the cabinet last night. The possibility of introducing some form of selective service has been under discussion here, for some time. It was proposed also further to extend the life of the present parliament, which last year was extended for 12 months.

PROPOSED PEACE TERMS FOR FINLAND

Commissioners Recommend That M. Seyns' Assembly Decide Laws of New Republic—Fortifications to Be Dismantled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Finnish National Commissioners have proposed the following Finnish peace terms: M. Seyns' assembly, elected in 1917, to decide the laws of the new Finnish republic and elect a Government for three years with M. Seyns as president, who will introduce social and agrarian reforms. No regular army but 3000 militia men for frontier defense will be provided and all former fortifications are to be dismantled.

Germans Aid White Guards

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—General Mannerheim, the Finnish White Guards commander, in an order of the day, states that German detachments at the request of the Finnish Government, have come to his aid in driving out the Bolsheviks, which will strengthen Finland's confidence in the Kaiser and the German people. The order expresses the hope that the Finnish troops may become imbued with iron discipline, which has created Germany's greatness, and that Finland will appreciate Germany's great sacrifice in sending troops at this juncture, when every man is needed for his own country's war.

The former Prime Minister's speech was not controversial or partisan, but was exceptionally vigorous and the close of his speech was marked by vigorous applause from all parts of the house.

Mr. Bonar Law then delivered a most masterly speech, without notes, carefully reasoned out, moderate in tone, but entirely unyielding. Mr. Asquith had favored a lower age limit than 50 and the omission of the provision for calling up men to 50; Mr. Bonar Law was firm against the proposal. Mr. Asquith favored the exclusion of Ireland; Mr. Bonar Law was absolutely unyielding as to that.

Mr. Bonar Law made it quite clear that the Government would stand or fall on this proposal at any rate and probably on most of the others, and practically invited the Opposition to turn them out on the second reading if they desired to do so, without waiting for the committee stage.

very quiet and not oppose the bill any more. He placed no hopes whatever on getting any Home Rule Bill accepted by Ireland.

In moving the second reading, Sir George Cave met Mr. Dillon's first point by remarking that the Government were looking to the men it would give them not immediately, but months hence. The Government's information showed that there would be a valuable yield of men from the older classes, and he emphasized the fact that the latter were not necessarily for home defense, but for use wherever they could be of best service.

The Government were advised that there would be a good yield in Ireland and if they get 10 divisions or even five it would be worth while. If resistance was offered it would be overcome and the Government did not anticipate that they would need to increase the military forces now in Ireland.

Sir George argued at some length the question of whether conscription should have been made contingent on home rule. The Government could not ask the House to conscript Ireland, unless there was an urgent need for men and it would be absurd if they took that position and then postponed conscription until the passage of a controversial measure through the House. Although, however, these matters were independent of one another, there was a connection. The best way for Ireland to get a measure of self-government was to join with England and Scotland in fighting the common enemy. To refuse help they would be creating a feeling that they would bitterly regret in the coming years.

Sir Charles Hobhouse moved that, while recognizing the gravity of the situation, the House was of the opinion that the measure proposed would diminish the nation's naval and economic power, without adding commensurate military strength. Sir Donald MacLean urged that the age limit should be 48, maintaining that anything beyond this would simply smash businesses, ruin thousands and burden the army unnecessarily.

Versailles Representative

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Major-General Sackville-West has been appointed acting British military representative at the Supreme War Council at Versailles, it was announced today in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law, the Government spokesman in the lower house.

America and Troops Landing

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The British Government has no reason to suppose the American Government does not approve of the landing of their and Japanese forces at Vladivostok.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons today in replying to a question.

REPORTED AUSTRIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Negotiations regarding the possibility of peace between the United States and Austria-Hungary have been carried on between Professor Anderson of Washington and Count Stephen Tisza and Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian Premiers, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt, as quoted in a message from Copenhagen.

The dispatch also says the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office admits various attempts have been made to obtain a general peace, and that Emperor Karl has had negotiations with several persons who have international connections.

The Austrian embassy in Berlin officially denies the French statement attributed to Emperor Karl, but does not insist that there was never any talk of an acknowledgment by the Emperor of the justice of the Alsace-Lorraine demands.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CALL FOR FRESH RECRUITS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday, Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, said that they knew now that the blows they had had in recent battles were only the first of a long series. Already this year Great Britain had raised large numbers of men.

"We ran into six figures of new recruits this year, a long time ago," he said, adding that the real crisis of the war is drawing nearer and nearer. Explaining the Government's demands in relation to industry, the Minister stated that in the approaching crisis the last man was going to count.

RIOT AT JUGO-SLAV MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — The Frankfurter Zeitung learns that desperate fighting occurred between the Slovenes and the Germans at a Jugo-Slav open air meeting organized by Mr. Koresec at St. Jodan on Sunday. Russian prisoners of war participated against the Germans, and the police had to break up the meeting.

FLAG PRESENTED TO LONDON

LONDON, England (Thursday) — On behalf of the British Army, the Earl of Derby, Minister of War, has presented to the city of London a Union Jack to be displayed alongside the American flag which Ambassador Page handed to the Lord Mayor on Saturday on behalf of the American officers in England.

SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. R. O'Leary of New York has been appointed superintendent of the employment district including New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, with headquarters in New York City.

NEW BLOW FAILS TO BREAK ALLIED LINE

(Continued from page one)

Army from the French, and to crush it completely, they were now hammering at the British wherever they saw a good chance, with the object of exhausting them completely if they could.

The general situation on the main battlefield was that north of the Somme the Germans were hitting against the stone wall of the third army, while south of the Somme they were blocked by French reinforcements, and it was this position which led to a change of scene on Tuesday and Wednesday. The attacks to which General Maurice referred included an attack which took place on Tuesday between Armentières and Bethune, and an attack on Wednesday morning from east of Armentières up to Messines.

Up to midday on Wednesday in this latter attack the Germans, General Maurice said, had entered the British first line trenches between the rivers Lys and Douve, and had captured Ploegsteert wood. The enemy extended his attack up to the Messines front, but was repulsed and got no gain on high ground.

The Tuesday attack between Bethune and Armentières, in which the Germans penetrated to depths of 550 yards on a 1500 to 1600 yard front, resulted no doubt, General Maurice said, in the capture of much of the artillery of the Portuguese division, which held that front with a British division on either flank. The Germans attacked in considerable strength in misty weather which made air observation impossible. They probably used about eight German divisions, five having already been identified. The ground gained by the Germans was of an alluvial character, seamed by dikes and ditches and containing no feature of any tactical advantage, but the attack created an awkward salient from which the enemy could attack either Armentières in the north or Bethune in the south.

Enemy gains on Wednesday north of Armentières made a very nasty salient of Armentières itself. The latter, having been immediately behind the battle line for nearly four years, was but a heap of ruins and its communications had nowhere, so that it would be no great loss if it had to be given up, although that was in no way certain.

British Advance in Palestine

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The text of the official statement issued today on operations in Palestine, reads:

"Early on the morning of April 9 our troops on the Tul Karam-Ramleh railway advanced their lines to a depth of one and a half miles on a frontage of five miles. We captured the villages of El Kefr and Rafat, despite stubborn resistance by the enemy, whose counter-attacks were broken up by our artillery and machine gun fire. Among the prisoners taken were a few Germans."

East African Operations

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Allied troops are advancing on the remnants of the German forces which escaped from German East Africa to Portuguese East Africa. The following official account of these operations was given here today:

"In Portuguese Nyasaland, despite the difficulties caused by heavy rains and flooded rivers, our columns from the coast and from Lake Nyasa are approaching Medo and Msalu respectively, and their advanced troops are in contact with those of the main enemy forces concentrated in these localities."

Americans in British Zone

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — American reinforcements, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns, have appeared in the British zone.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The German official report, made public on Wednesday, reads:

"Between Armentières and La Bassée Canal, after strong preparation by our artillery and mine throwers, we attacked the English and Portuguese positions. We took the first enemy lines and captured about 6000 prisoners and 100 guns.

"North of Armentières we penetrated the English lines on both sides of Waasten-Warneton.

"On the battlefield on both sides of the Somme, violent artillery duels and successful infantry engagements developed.

"On the southern bank of the Oise we also threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne Canal between Folembray and Brancourt.

"Eastern theater: In Finland our troops which landed at Hango after a short battle with armed bands, have occupied the railway station at Karls.

In Ukraine, Kharkov was taken on April 8 after engagements."

HAVRE, France (Wednesday)

A Belgian official statement issued last night reads:

"During the nights of April 8-9 and 9-10 our patrols made several raids into enemy advance works, especially near Lombaertzyde, St. Georges, Dixmude and Zevezote.

The official statement issued from the Italian War Office on Wednesday reads:

"Both batteries were active throughout Wednesday between the Astico and the Brenta. Our batteries carried out concentrations of fire in the Giudicarie Valley and in the region northwest of Monte Grappa.

"At Asiago enemy patrols, faced by patrols of the Allies, were turned back, abandoning several prisoners. Other enemy patrols were subjected to our musketry fire in the Val Lagarina and the Avisio Valley. On the coastal zone there were several live fusillades and a short bombing engagement at Lavari di Pieve. At Capo Sile one of our assaulting patrols annihilated a small enemy advanced post and returned with several prisoners."

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Today's official statement follows:

"The battle is continuing on the whole front from La Bassée Canal to the Ypres-Comines Canal.

"Severe fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of the Lave and Lys canals, from about Lestrem to Ar-

mentières. Our troops have been withdrawn from Armentières, which is full of gas."

"North of Armentières there is little change in the situation. Heavy fighting was continuing at a late hour last night in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert, Messines and Wytschaete.

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report."

The War Office issued a statement on Wednesday night, which reads as follows:

"Following upon the bombardment already reported, the enemy this morning launched a fresh attack in strength against our positions between the Lys River and Armentières and the Ypres-Comines Canal. Heavy fighting has been taking place in this sector throughout the day, as well as on the whole front on yesterday's attack, north of La Bassée Canal.

"North of Armentières the weight of the enemy's assaults pressed our troops back to the line Wytschaete-Messines ridge and Ploegsteert wood.

"Bodies of German infantry who had forced their way into Messines were driven out this morning by a counter-attack.

"South of Armentières the enemy succeeded, after a prolonged struggle, in establishing himself on the left bank of the Lys at certain points east of Estaires and in the neighborhood of Sac St. Maur.

"This morning the enemy also crossed the Awe River at Lestrem, but was counter-attacked by our troops and driven out of the village and back across the river.

"Between Estaires and Givenchy our positions have been maintained. On other parts of the British front the day again passed comparatively quietly."

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Today's official statement follows: "French artillery activity developed in the course of the night along the front between Montdidier and Noyon. A German detachment was caught under the French fire in the region of Orvillers and dispersed before it was able to approach our lines.

"Northwest and east of Rheims the French made successful raids, bringing a dozen prisoners and one machine gun.

"In the Champagne the Germans attacked advanced French posts east of Souain. They were repulsed after a spirited engagement. Another effort in a prominent forest was broken up by the French fire. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

"On April 10 two German airplanes

were brought down by the fire of French machine guns."

The French War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"On the front north of Montdidier and in the region of the Oise Canal artillery fighting was maintained with considerable violence; there was no infantry action.

"We took about 30 prisoners in the course of engagements last night. The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

"It is confirmed that five additional airplanes have been brought down.

"Eastern theater, April 9: Patrol encounters took place near Smetavina and on the Struma. There were artillery actions in the Vardar Valley and the Monastir sector. British aviators bombarded enemy encampments south of Demir-Hissar."

An earlier report said:

"The night was marked by a series of local actions begun by the Germans at several points on the front.

"In the region of Hangard-en-Santerre the Germans yesterday evening delivered an attack which was preceded by strong artillery preparation.

"A violent fight took place for possession of the village, which several times changed hands. About 3 o'clock in the morning a counter-attack launched by French troops brought the village and cemetery into our possession.

"Seventy-three per cent of the total iron production.

"Eighty-nine per cent of the total coal production.

"Two hundred and sixty-eight sugar refineries, 918 textile factories, 244 chemical factories, 615 paper mills, 1073 machine and several hundred other factories.

"At the same time a German attack which was intended to drive the French out of the wood west of Castel suffered a severe check.

"West of Noyon the Germans were no more fortunate.

"In the region of Suoz French troops smashed the German efforts which increased the number of his losses without giving him any gain.

"Northeast of Mont Renaud, French reconnoitering parties took some prisoners and captured two machine guns.

"On the left bank of the River Oise and in the region of the canal there was intermittent artillery fighting.

"Northwest of Rheims the French succeeded in penetrating the enemy lines and in bringing back some prisoners.

"There was great activity of both

artilleries on the right bank of the Meuse, in the forest of Apremont and in the Woevre in the region of Flirey."

ROME, Italy (Thursday) — "Slight

artillery and patrol activity is reported along the whole front," says today's official statement. "Our batteries engaged enemy troops at the outlet of the Lorrenzo Valley. Hostile columns in movement northeast of Cavazzuccherina also were shelled effectively. In the Asiago Basin we took a few prisoners."

The official statement issued from the Italian War Office on Wednesday reads:

"Both batteries were active throughout Wednesday between the Astico and the Brenta. Our batteries carried out concentrations of fire in the Giudicarie Valley and in the region northwest of Monte Grappa.

"At Asiago enemy patrols, faced by patrols of the Allies, were turned back, abandoning several prisoners. Other enemy patrols were subjected to our musketry fire in the Val Lagarina and the Avisio Valley. On the coastal zone there were several live fusillades and a short bombing engagement at Lavari di Pieve. At Capo Sile one of our assaulting patrols annihilated a small enemy advanced post and returned with several prisoners."

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Today's official statement follows:

"The battle is continuing on the whole front from La Bassée Canal to the Ypres-Comines Canal.

"Severe fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of the Lave and Lys canals, from about Lestrem to Ar-

REPATRIATION PLAN BEGINS TO OPERATE

Australian Commonwealth's Scheme for Dealing With Returned Soldiers and Sailors Offers Help to All Britons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Thursday)

The new Commonwealth Repatriation Scheme commenced to operate on Monday last. The regulations are designed to meet the case of every man seeking help with a view to reestablishing him as a self-supporting member of the community.

The federal government scheme for dealing with repatriated soldiers and sailors would appear to be very thorough; it may be said to have a three-fold object:

First: To make provision for the wives and dependents of fallen Australian soldiers or sailors. To provide for the pensioning of Australian soldiers and sailors who have been incapacitated, and for the settlement in suitable occupations of those who are capable of work.

Second: To provide for the repatriation and resettlement either upon the land or in other ways, of all returned Australian soldiers and sailors who have served in the war.

Third: It is proposed to finance and (in conjunction with the several state governments, who will provide the land) to direct and administer a scheme of land settlement not only for repatriated Australians, but also for properly discharged and approved soldiers and sailors of the British Army and Navy, who have served in the present war, and who may wish to make their future home in the Commonwealth.

The vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, in dealing with the subject recently, said that Australia had made it clear that as far as was humanly possible every Australian soldier should be given an opportunity to start fresh in life, and the future prospects of those who had fought for their country were not to be blighted by their acceptance and loyal discharge of their self-imposed duty. The national Government was determined to redeem that undertaking. The task was one of unquestioned magnitude. It was a tremendous work to take 300,000 men from the civil life to a young nation like Australia, and fit them as units of an army. It would be no less difficult to replace those 300,000 units in civil life. The repatriation fund must be regarded as a government one to be supplemented by private donations. The first essential of a satisfactory scheme was that the Government, whilst welcoming any voluntary assistance, would accept full responsibility for the care of its returned soldiers and sailors. This was the basis of the Australian national Government's proposals.

It is confirmed that five additional airplanes have been brought down.

"Eastern theater, April

M. CLEMENCEAU AND THE SOCIALISTS

In a Characteristic Speech in the Chamber the French Premier Declares His Determination to Have but One Purpose

A previous article on this subject appeared in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor of April 10.

II
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. France—Replying to M. Renauld's attack in the Chamber recently, M. Clemenceau immediately rose and with a quick step mounted the tribune. It was seen at once that he was in his best fighting mood. He turned round and directed himself with bitter irony against the Socialists. Some likened his short, sharp, cutting sentences to those of Tacitus when he was casting anathemas upon the barbarians. Sometimes he crossed his arms in a characteristic attitude, sometimes he leaned upon the ledge of the tribune and looked fiercely at the Extreme Left group. For three years, he said, they had been inclined to take great liberties. For a moment the Socialists were disposed to interrupt. Turning on them with full force instantly, he exclaimed: "Campaigns are made against you, eh? And you are surprised? They have been made for 50 years against me, and who has heard me complain? It became a question of answering them, disdaining them or not reading them, and the last is the best remedy."

The Chamber generally began to laugh, but the Socialists frowned with hostility. "But," continued the Premier, "when you ask me to stop the campaigns—" Immediately MM. Albert Thomas and Renauld interrupted with, "No, no!" "Well, then," said the Premier, "there is nothing in what you say. I will not stop such campaigns, and if you want a Government that will do so you must choose some other than mine. I say that Republicans should not fear the liberty of the press."

And then the Premier passed on to a larger theme. Future historians, he said, would deplore the circumstance that matters of this kind were occupying the attention of the Chamber at a period of national crisis. The first point he insisted upon was liberty, of which he had already spoken. The second was that at that time when France was at war, they must carry on the war, they must think of the war only, all their thoughts must be turned toward war, and everything must be sacrificed to insure the triumph of France. It was their duty now to carry on the war not by safeguarding all liberties, and he appealed then to his Socialist opponents to afford him their assistance. At this there were interruptions from the benches of the Left, various Socialist deputies declaring they had not the same aims as M. Clemenceau. At once he turned on them bitterly. "Then," said he, "you yourselves have said it. You have not the same aims that I have! I should have preferred not to think that!"

Crossing his arms again and speaking in an easy conversational tone, continually ironical, he said that before he formed his ministry, before they knew his program, M. Renauld and his friends decided that he was a danger to the working classes and to the cause of national defense. "The working classes are not your property," he exclaimed, at which a Socialist deputy hurled back at him with "They have been your victims!" Ignoring this interruption, the Premier went on: "The hands of MM. Renauld and Thomas are not more horny than mine. I am sorry for them, but they are bourgeois like me. No, messieurs, I am not a danger to the national defense, because I have no other desire than to deliver my country from the state in which it finds itself."

The Socialists were now interrupting loudly, and the Premier raised his voice to a high pitch, exclaiming that he entered the Government with but a single thought, which was to sustain the moral of the country. He went on: "We are all Socialists. You must justify the anathema laid upon my Government. My country's danger renders me calm and prudent. My maxim is that he will be victor who can believe in his victory for a quarter of an hour longer than any other, and it will be he who will survive during the last quarter. We are the inheritors of an old history which shall endure. Our men have fallen by millions, fathers have given their sons, the unhappy inhabitants of the invaded regions have been subjected to tortures such as cannot be matched in history. Lieutenant Garros (one of the aviator prisoners, just escaped from Germany) told me yesterday that our men, prisoners in Germany, would starve if it were not for their parcels from home. Such is the situation of those we love, to whom we give our thoughts, toward whom we extend our arms. It is the worst possible, and you come to speak to me of persons! I know nothing of them! I will know nothing!" The Socialists were again shouting their interruptions, and swinging round upon them once more, M. Clemenceau exclaimed, "I will do nothing but your methods are not my methods."

Then, moderating his tone, he added half caustically, half seriously, "The truth is you do not find anything in this Government to bite at; but nevertheless you open wide your mouths and have to shut them empty again. It is said that peace as soon as possible is necessary to us. Peace, I wish for it. It would be criminal to have any other thought. But it is not by bleeding about peace that one can silence Prussian militarism. My formula is

the same everywhere. Home policy? I make war. Foreign policy? I make war. Russia fails us? I continue to make war. Unhappy Rumania is obliged to capitulate? I continue the war. And I will continue it to the last quarter of an hour, because that quarter will be ours."

The Chamber burst into a frenzy of approving cheers, and even many deputies on the Extreme Left jumped up and shouted "Everybody thinks it, desires it; we all agree!" But M. Renauld and M. Longuet were not in agreement on the subject of peace." At this M. Longuet called out: "Nobody is for peace at any price." The Premier rejoined: "Since you compel me, I am going to put a question to you. With what did you occupy yourselves at the national congress? To know if tomorrow you should vote the war credits! I say that the responsibility of each of you is this: each should vote as if it depended on him to make the majority."

And then in closing he said, "When you speak to us again of the objects of war ask the Germans what are theirs. They have no need to indicate them. The facts speak loudly enough. There are Poland, Livonia, the Ukraine, under the heel of the conqueror, and when we listen for a cry of patriotism from Russia, a rising to resist the invader, there is silence. Our task is not less difficult than that of our soldiers. Nothing will stop us; nothing will make us bend. Here is a pretty question for an order of the day. Let those who have the intention to refuse the war credits vote against me." There was another big burst of cheering when M. Clemenceau left the tribune.

M. Renauld had evidently been keenly sensible to the Premier's irony. "Why," he asked, "resume these sour polemics of discord? We have the same object as you, but we do not believe that the method you employ is the best, neither do we believe that the common action of the Allies has been pursued with sufficient activity."

He mentioned specially Mansfield Reformatory, Ohio, where the superintendent, Dr. Leonard, has instituted with great success, many reforms; gangs of prisoners being sent out to work on the land with no further guard than their honor, having previously given their signatures to a formal undertaking to return when work was over. Meals are taken in a dining hall where conversation is permitted; lectures are given, and as much as possible is done to encourage the men to live up to a higher standard. This system, where comparative freedom obtains, is found to give far better results than the older system of continual repression.

After this the Chamber voted confidence in the Government upon a general and a special resolution, the first by 401 votes to 120, and the second by 400 votes to 75, these being the biggest majorities that the Ministry has achieved since its establishment. M. Albert Thomas and M. Marcel Sembat immediately claimed an interpellation on the general policy of the Government. Indefatigable, the president of the Council said that he was always at the disposal of the Chamber. But the Chamber was having no such interpellation, and rejected the proposal. The victory, complete, was with M. Clemenceau.

Commenting on the speech Le Temps said: "M. Clemenceau will not be reproached for seeking oratorical successes. Provoked several times by the extreme Socialist Left he remained in his seat attentive and silent. His opinion knew that by this he wished to set a good example and to renounce for more serious objects the triumphs of vanity. One hardly understands how the opposition, persisting with its practices, could have forgotten that M. Clemenceau had a beak and claws. . . . In France there is only a single spirit, a single hope, a single thought. It will be so in Parliament. Is then, the effort that we ask of the still recalcitrant groups so great?"

SPINNING INDUSTRY OF NORTHERN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The return of M. Eugène Motte, formerly deputy and Mayor of Roubaix, to Paris, after a long captivity in Germany has been made the occasion by the Journal for a description of the ruin which has come upon the spinning industries of Northern France. M. Motte, who has left some of his family behind him in Germany, showed a cautious reserve as to his experiences at the hands of the Germans, but some of those who accompanied him were less guarded and it is from their utterances that the Journal has derived its information.

Some of the first steps in prison-reform advocated by Captain St. John are the better treatment of prison officers, better pay, more leave and also more freedom with the prisoners. "Under the present system it is a breach of discipline," he said, "for warders to talk to prisoners, to advise or to help them in any way. Real reform can only come from a spirit of mutual help and understanding—not from legislation and repression."

"Fundamental injustices at the base of society," Captain St. John said in conclusion, "produce criminals, and until these are altered, and the social and political system revised, no real reform can be effected. Prison reform is but destroying the weed on the surface, while the root is left untouched."

QUESTION OF PRISON REFORM IN IRELAND

Meeting Organized by Irish Women's Reform League Held in Mansion House, Dublin, to Consider Matter

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish Women's Reform League, with the cooperation of other societies, held a meeting on prison reform recently in the Mansion House, Dublin. Mrs. A. S. H. Richardson was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Capt. Arthur St. John of the Penal Reform League, England, who said in part, that although efforts had been and were being made in the United Kingdom to reform the penal system, there was still dominant the idea of suppressing evil, instead of the more constructive effort to encourage good. "Criminals in the main, Captain St. John said, are individuals below par from some cause or another—deficient in energy self-respect, initiative, consideration for others. What does our prison system do to combat these evils? Self-respect is not encouraged by the continual state of humiliation considered to be necessary part of prison life. Consideration for others is not expected or allowed. Inmates may not do a kind turn for anyone or speak a kind word. Initiative and love of work are entirely lacking in prison conditions of enforced labor and ordered tasks. Moral training is at a standstill in our penal system."

In contradiction to all this, Captain St. John told of the wonderful work done in reformatories and prisons in the United States and also in Canada. He mentioned specially Mansfield Reformatory, Ohio, where the superintendent, Dr. Leonard, has instituted with great success, many reforms; gangs of prisoners being sent out to work on the land with no further guard than their honor, having previously given their signatures to a formal undertaking to return when work was over. Meals are taken in a dining hall where conversation is permitted; lectures are given, and as much as possible is done to encourage the men to live up to a higher standard. This system, where comparative freedom obtains, is found to give far better results than the older system of continual repression.

After this the Chamber voted confidence in the Government upon a general and a special resolution, the first by 401 votes to 120, and the second by 400 votes to 75, these being the biggest majorities that the Ministry has achieved since its establishment. M. Albert Thomas and M. Marcel Sembat immediately claimed an interpellation on the general policy of the Government. Indefatigable, the president of the Council said that he was always at the disposal of the Chamber. But the Chamber was having no such interpellation, and rejected the proposal. The victory, complete, was with M. Clemenceau.

Commenting on the speech Le Temps said: "M. Clemenceau will not be reproached for seeking oratorical successes. Provoked several times by the extreme Socialist Left he remained in his seat attentive and silent. His opinion knew that by this he wished to set a good example and to renounce for more serious objects the triumphs of vanity. One hardly understands how the opposition, persisting with its practices, could have forgotten that M. Clemenceau had a beak and claws. . . . In France there is only a single spirit, a single hope, a single thought. It will be so in Parliament. Is then, the effort that we ask of the still recalcitrant groups so great?"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The return of M. Eugène Motte, formerly deputy and Mayor of Roubaix, to Paris, after a long captivity in Germany has been made the occasion by the Journal for a description of the ruin which has come upon the spinning industries of Northern France. M. Motte, who has left some of his family behind him in Germany, showed a cautious reserve as to his experiences at the hands of the Germans, but some of those who accompanied him were less guarded and it is from their utterances that the Journal has derived its information.

Some of the first steps in prison-reform advocated by Captain St. John are the better treatment of prison officers, better pay, more leave and also more freedom with the prisoners. "Under the present system it is a breach of discipline," he said, "for warders to talk to prisoners, to advise or to help them in any way. Real reform can only come from a spirit of mutual help and understanding—not from legislation and repression."

"Fundamental injustices at the base of society," Captain St. John said in conclusion, "produce criminals, and until these are altered, and the social and political system revised, no real reform can be effected. Prison reform is but destroying the weed on the surface, while the root is left untouched."

SWITZERLAND'S PEAT DEPOSITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Now that coal is becoming more and more scarce in Switzerland, the people are beginning to burn larger quantities of peat. Of peat there are limitless supplies in the country; in fact there is scarcely a canon which has not large areas of it. In peace times when coal was reasonably cheap and easy to get there was no necessity to think of burning peat, as the process of digging, and more especially of extracting the large quantities of water in it, made the price actually higher than that of coal.

Coal, however, has now reached such abnormal prices that public attention has been attracted again to peat. In view of the continuance of the war, and its unfavorable effects on the importation of coal from Germany, plans have already been made for putting peat on to the Swiss market in considerable quantities. Various companies have been formed to take out the peat, and special electrical processes will be employed for drying it

in the most economical and practical manner. When this has been done it is claimed that the standard of combustion of peat will be equal to 60 per cent of coal. Thanks to the abundant supplies of peat, in districts too where transportation facilities are good, the new fuel should do much to make up for the shortage of coal. It should be added that the federal authorities are taking a keen interest in the production of this new fuel and strict regulations will be introduced for the production and marketing of it in the best and most economical manner.

From the returns just published it appears that Germany sent Switzerland in February only 165,000 tons of coal, instead of the 200,000 tons provided for in the last commercial agreement between the two countries. This prescribed quantity is absolutely the minimum on which Switzerland can exist, and the deficiency in the imports causes the gravest inconvenience.

On March 1 the Swiss railway train service was reduced for the fourth time on account of the shortage of coal. Many more trains were taken off, scarcely any fast trains are left, and travel has become exceedingly tedious, and also uncomfortable on account of the crowded carriages. Already before the fourth reduction of train services had come into effect, the railway authorities were engaged in discussing a fifth reduction in the services which is likely to come within the next two months. There is talk of taking off all Sunday trains or perhaps leaving only one a day in each direction. The public are hoping that all the projected arrangements for the exploitation of the peat-fields will materialize, in which case many people in Switzerland will manage to keep much warmer than they have been in the winter which is just ending.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Many weeks have elapsed since it was determined in the Chamber to renew the privileges of the Bank of France. At that time a tendency toward keen criticism on the part of some elements, notably the Socialists, was observed, and in the meantime there has been a running fire of comment in the Socialist organs and elsewhere, the general effect of which is that the State should benefit more from its concessions. The whole question for final arrangement has been in the hands of the joint committee of the Budget and Commerce, and at their last meeting under the presidency of M. Raoul Péret, when they heard again the views and arguments of M. Kotz, the Finance Minister, their consideration of the bill approving the renewal of the agreement with the bank for a period of 25 years was concluded. The bill was approved unanimously after the Finance Minister had given an undertaking that he would see that the bank accepted the following additions to the agreement: First, the opening in the name of the bank of postal check accounts; second, payment to the State of the total of old-style notes withdrawn or to be withdrawn from circulation; and third, payment to the State of a supplementary interest on a part of the special reserve account. Another clause, according to which a deduction was to be made from the state profits when the dividend exceeded a certain figure, was rejected by the committee after they had heard the observations of the Finance Minister on this point.

Le Temps, in a few notes on this decision, says that it is trusted that the Chamber will not now tolerate any obstruction. It is natural that those who are opposed to "saine monnaie," for the protection of which the privilege of emission was established, should wish to present their reasons from the tribunal. There is nothing more natural, or even more desirable. The financial and economic education of the country must gain from a free exchange of views upon the nature of money, the laws of credit and so forth. Great misunderstandings are still in existence concerning these capital questions; brought out into the full light of parliamentary debate they may be dissipated. An indefinite adjournment of such a discussion, which would favor those who cast the aspersions, would be inadmissible.

Le Temps, in a few notes on this decision, says that it is trusted that the Chamber will not now tolerate any obstruction. It is natural that those who are opposed to "saine monnaie," for the protection of which the privilege of emission was established, should wish to present their reasons from the tribunal. There is nothing more natural, or even more desirable. The financial and economic education of the country must gain from a free exchange of views upon the nature of money, the laws of credit and so forth. Great misunderstandings are still in existence concerning these capital questions; brought out into the full light of parliamentary debate they may be dissipated. An indefinite adjournment of such a discussion, which would favor those who cast the aspersions, would be inadmissible.

Germany then decided, in view of the fact that her mobilization would be more rapid, to anticipate the attack. The German Emperor knew that he would never again win Austria-Hungary so easily for the war as at the very moment of the Sarajevo murder, and that, therefore, the moment had come for turning the Allies to account. The Emperor of Germany then put himself in touch with Tisza, who, realizing the dangers in the south to the Monarchy incidental to such a war, and seeing above all things the position of Hungary endangered, undertook to win over the sovereign to participation in the war. Tisza proposed three different ultimata to the Emperor, the harshest of which contained that Article 5 which was to compel Serbia to reject the ultimatum, because of the invitation tendered to Serbia to declare in her official paper that the dynasty of the Karageorgievs was prepared to renounce the throne. The

Emperor ordered the dispatch of the ultimatum in the most appropriate form.

And it was then, at the most critical moment, that the Serbian Government received from the Russian Government a long telegram of 2000 words which entailed the rejection of the ultimatum. The ultimatum had intentionally been given a harsh form, which was to entail a refusal, which was expected as a matter of course. In his conversation with the Emperor of Germany Tisza spoke of Rumania, but William reassured him on the subject of her attitude by pointing out that Hohenlohe ruled there. In Austria a positive stroke against Serbia was not yet planned. The task of the Austro-Hungarian Army was precisely to hold back the Russians until the moment the Germans should have entered Paris, a coup which was reckoned upon with certainty, in view of the nature of the attack upon Belgium. The Battle of the Marne prevented the realization of this plan.

"Thus spoke Tisza," continued Dr. Ravnihar. "I think that in him I have an authentic witness, seeing that we are all more or less convinced that in the trio (Sturzkh-Berthold-Tisza) the last named was the moving spirit. It is a fact, that seven days before the ultimatum, it was being spoken of as a certainty in the lobbies of Budapest that Tisza was collaborating upon the drawing up of an ultimatum which would either morally ruin Serbia or compel her to war. It is, therefore, thus that the war was provoked. Tisza doubtless imagined that the war would be something much simpler. Did he not say, in reply to an interpellation a few days after the outbreak of the war, that the war with Serbia might be compared to the arrival of a patrol among people fighting in a café and restoring order?"

Dr. Ravnihar then spoke of Rumania,

which he said, was compelled to enter the war because of the policy of Hungary, which was hostile to the Rumanians in Hungary, and he went on to declare, inter alia, that Austria's bad internal policy constituted one of the causes of the war.

"The ruling powers in the State," he said, "have never made a serious effort to deal with the disparities existing between the nationalities. On the contrary, they have profited by the differences between the nations as a very favorable basis for governing in a despotic fashion. Herein lies the source of all our internal and external troubles. Fifty years ago, a German poet, speaking of Austria, compared her to a galley with a crew of unhappy peoples on board, who will only be freed when the galley founders in an abyss. The attempt to rule by dualism—which has gone on for 50 years—has come to grief, and we have paid dearly for it with the world war. In the meantime, we do not see even one Austro-Hungarian statesman determined to strike out a fresh path; all Austro-Hungarian statesmen are so imbued with the faults of the present policy that it has become impossible for them to get out of it. It is there that we must, in the first place, seek the cause of the lack of sincerity in our ruling statesmen, and it is with this lack of sincerity that they treat all external and internal affairs."

JUGO-SLAV DEPUTY ON CAUSE OF WAR

Dr. Vladimir Ravnihar Quotes Statement by Count Tisza Showing How Germany Planned the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—In December last the Jugo-Slav Deputy, Dr. Vladimir Ravnihar, delivered a noteworthy speech in the Vienna Reichsrat on the responsibility for the war.

Discussing the causes of the war he said: "In order to arrive at a real peace we must eliminate all the causes that have brought about the outbreak of this war. For this we must study these causes closely and in detail. Secret documents ought to be published, but not in the way in which White and Red books are published, that is, with extracts artfully presented. The Minister for Foreign Affairs should be under no delusion; there is really nobody who puts faith in these official publications, which are put in the least in keeping with the facts. It is certainly not in these publications that the historian will seek his sources. History will know how to find the true causes of the war, and terrible will be the judgment which will pass upon those who have provoked it. We plain mortals do not know all the causes of the world conflagration. We must nevertheless focus attention upon a statement put forward recently in the German parliament. We must point out that the murder of the Archduke heir-apparent on June 28, in Sarajevo, cannot be counted among the causes of this war, but that, on the contrary, it must be considered a pretext which occurred at an opportune moment for certain circles. Count Tisza himself may serve as witness to the bona fides of my assertion; he is man of whom it may be said with certainty that he directed the fate of the Monarchy at the moment of the outbreak of war."

"The murder of the heir-apparent, committed on June 28, 1914, is not the true cause of the war. The causes are altogether different. Germany was to be caught between the two claws of a pair of pincers by the fact that the French were to invade Alsace through the gap of Belfort, while, from the other side, the Cossacks were to appear before Berlin. For this plan, the

NEW ENGLANDERS TAKE \$46,321,000

Subscriptions of District to Third Liberty Loan in First Three Days of Campaign Called Excellent Showing

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan in New England during the first three days of the campaign totaled \$46,321,000, of which Massachusetts is accredited with the greatest share, having taken \$27,391,000 worth of bonds, according to the tabulation of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, made public today. Next to the good showing, which clearly indicates that the district is determined to exceed its quota of \$1,000,000, the most striking point in the returns is the fact that 55,058 persons subscribed, showing that the people and not a few banks and insurance companies are taking the loan. The official tabulation follows:

Massachusetts	.....	\$27,391,000
Connecticut	.....	\$27,891,000
Rhode Island	.....	8,278,000
Maine	.....	2,569,000
Vermont	.....	1,770,000
New Hampshire	.....	1,768,000
New England	.....	\$46,321,000

Boston subscribed to \$14,969,000 worth of Liberty bonds during the first three days of the drive. A small portion of this will be accredited to other communities. The city's quota is \$63,885,000.

With about \$203,600,000 to be raised in the 21 remaining days of the campaign, including today, New England should easily subscribe its quota, since the average subscriptions for the first three days of the drive were about \$15,400,000, whereas the average for the remaining days of the campaign would have to be slightly more than \$9,500,000.

But New Englanders are not expected to be satisfied with subscribing merely their share of the face of the loan, when funds are so urgently needed to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. Since W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, saw fit to retain the option of allotting all of the oversubscriptions, it is evident that the Government is in a position to utilize a large portion, if not all, of the oversubscription in helping maintain the freedom of the world. This being the case, none should withhold their subscriptions in the belief that the loan is certain to be subscribed.

The Federal Reserve Bank for New England also reports on the first day of the drive, last Saturday, a total of \$17,149,000 was subscribed by 19,492 persons. Massachusetts took \$11,105,000 on the first day. Considering the fact that Saturday is a short banking day and that attention was directed chiefly toward making Liberty parades and other spectacular events for the opening day, the first day's showing is considered emphatic acceptance of the challenge of Germany.

The total for the six northeastern states on the second day of the drive, Monday, was increased to \$27,564,000 by 28,000 subscribers.

Liberty Loan Rallies

Meetings to Push Bond Subscriptions to Be Held in Many Places

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Two big Liberty Loan rallies in Boston today were those held at the Chamber of Commerce and in Faneuil Hall. The Faneuil Hall meeting was the first of a series of "Cradle-of-Liberty" rallies being conducted by the Ward 5 loan committee, and the day was designated as Marketmen's Day. The Chamber rally was held under the auspices of the grain board in the trade room.

Business was suspended at the chamber while the members gathered to hear the details of the loan explained by Charles F. Weed, chairman of the Boston committee, and others, and to hear of experiences "at the front" from men who have been there. Before the speaking, the members and friends were to parade through the business section surrounding the chamber, led by the Marine Band from the Charlestown Navy Yard. The tank Britannia was scheduled to be on exhibition in front of the chamber from 11:30 to 11:45 a. m. The speakers scheduled included Capt. Ralph C. Harrison, Provost Marshal of Boston; Brig.-Gen. W. A. White of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission; Judge Michael J. Murray of Boston Municipal Court, Maj. James Smythe, dean of McGill University of Montreal, and Herbert Parker.

Other Liberty Loan rallies in Greater Boston today were scheduled as follows:

Selciate, Baptist Church, 7:30 p. m. Hugh Bancroft, speaker.

Fore River Works, Quincy, noon. C. F. Johnson, speaker.

Navy yard, Charlestown, 12:30 p. m. Pliny Jewell, speaker.

Watertown, Stanley Motor Car Company, 12:30 p. m. W. T. A. Fitzgerald, speaker.

Haverhill Rotary Club, 8:30 p. m. John K. Allen, speaker.

Continental Clothing Store, Boston, 5:30 p. m. Josiah Quincy, speaker.

Magrane Houston Company, 5:30 p. m. T. F. Johnson, speaker.

Quotas Are Exceeded

Three More New England Towns Tell of Oversubscriptions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Three additional New England towns today notified the Liberty Loan Committee of New England that they had exceeded their quotas in the campaign, making a total of 79 to date. The towns that re-

ported and their quotas are Essex, Mass., \$30,100; East Haven, Conn., \$16,700, and Grand Isle, Me., \$30,000. Honor flags will be sent to each of them.

The Boston trades committees today reported 146 subscriptions from employees of the Edison Electric Light Company for a total of \$12,500 of bonds; \$516,250 additional from the cotton trade, making a total of \$2,223,250; \$11,050 from the lumber trade, and \$64,050 additional from the Boston Real Estate Exchange, making a total of \$264,050.

The city of New Bedford has subscribed for \$75,000 worth of bonds from its sinking fund.

The German Order of Harugari executive committee has voted to buy \$500 worth of bonds. This is for the Grand Lodge, located in Webster. Carl Gerber, grand secretary, says that 50 individual lodges will cooperate.

Committees in charge of booths in seven Boston department stores report that 713 subscribers took \$218,350 worth of bonds on Wednesday.

Y. M. C. A. Holds Loan Rallies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston Young Men's Christian Association is helping to make the third Liberty Loan a success by holding rallies every night in the lobby of the institution on Huntington Avenue. Speakers on the Liberty Loan Committee for New England, many of whom have seen service in France, address the meetings.

Subscriptions are being taken at the association building and arrangements have been made to take care of small bond buyers in the installment plan through the association. The association led off the subscription list with \$5000, which has been followed by men residing in the buildings in various amounts.

College Men Buying Bonds

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—That Harvard University is carrying on a vigorous campaign to reach its goal of \$30,000 in the third Liberty Loan campaign is evidenced by the returns of Wednesday showing that subscriptions for the second day of the drive totaled \$2650 or more than twice the amount raised on the first day. Of Wednesday's subscriptions, \$550 came from the freshman class, \$900 from the upper classes and \$1200 from the faculty. The university total now amounts to \$4400.

Word is received from Yale University that the undergraduate total for the second day of the Yale campaign was \$1300. In addition, the faculty members have subscribed \$2700, making the grand total for the university up to this morning \$21,500.

Shan Battle on Common

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston Common this afternoon takes on the appearance of a part of the western front in France, for British and Canadian soldiers were to stage a sham battle with barrage fire, machine gun action, tank charges and "over the top" rushes. The event was arranged to portray some of the modern methods of warfare, and impress upon the people of Boston the urgency of making the current Liberty Loan an emphatic success. The British tank Britannia was to participate. There was to be an aeroplane in the fray, and heavy artillery was to be camouflaged in clusters of trees and shrubbery.

These reports will be of two classes, subscriptions which have reached federal reserve banks accompanied by 5 per cent initial payments, and, in addition, the total of these subscriptions together with those reported by banks and trust companies in the districts but not actually forwarded to the reserve banks with the cash payments.

Local campaign committees will be permitted to gather reports of the latter class in their communities and to give them out for publication.

This course of action has been authorized by the Treasury in a message to reserve banks, after receipt of a great number of protests against the ruling that neither were committees to give out estimates of daily subscriptions, nor were these estimates to be collected in Washington.

Officials explained that this interpretation of the ruling was in accordance with the original intention and that the former instructions had been generally misunderstood as barring tabulation in each community of subscriptions recorded by local banks.

JACKSONVILLE FUND FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Jacksonville Municipal Council has passed a measure appropriating \$120,000, now in banks in this city, for the purchase of third Liberty Loan bonds.

Jacksonville banks have been holding \$120,000 of city money for about two years pending arrangements for paving improvements which have not been completed and may be abandoned. A special committee of the City Council appointed to investigate the paving question recommended that all paving matters be held up until after the war and that \$100,000 be invested in Liberty bonds.

ALLIANCE OFFICIAL HAD LIBERTY BONDS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Conrad Kornemann, president of the South Dakota branch of the German Alliance, and editor of a German language newspaper here, was convicted last night by a jury in the United States District Court of violation of the Espionage Act. One letter introduced as evidence declared he had "never given any declaration of loyalty and never would, nor subscribed to any Liberty Loan." It developed in the trial that later he had purchased \$500 worth of Liberty bonds. Sentence was deferred.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Forty patriotic organizations composed of nationals of allied countries had a mass meeting today to pay homage to the United States and celebrate America's war anniversary. Allied diplomats, including Mr. Stimson, the United States Ambassador, attended.

MUSEUM HOURS CHANGE

BOSTON, Mass.—In view of the large attendance on Sunday afternoons, the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts have decided to change the closing hour from five to six o'clock during the summer, beginning next Sunday.

DEPUTY MARSHAL NAMED

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles M. Farrell of Marlboro joined the force of United States deputy marshals at the Federal Building on Wednesday, through appointment by Marshal John J. Mitchell, and taking the oath of office before Judge James M. Morton Jr., in the district court. Mr. Farrell has been a baseball coach in one of the major leagues for some years.

LABOR ADMINISTRATOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard, was named today to succeed Louis E. Kirstein, who resigned recently as administrator of labor standards for army clothing.

Simmons College

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Tomorrow afternoon, the juniors and sophomores will play off the final basketball game.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON LIBERTY LOAN

Subscriptions in Eight of the Twelve Federal Reserve Districts for First Three Days Total Over \$212,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Liberty Loan as officially reported today from eight of the 12 federal reserve districts for the first three days of the campaign amounted to \$212,005,250. The New York district contributed \$157,000. Districts not reporting were Dallas, Minneapolis, Richmond and Philadelphia.

Subscriptions by districts were as follows: Boston, \$20,483,000; New York, \$157,200,000; Cleveland, \$6,640,000; Atlanta, \$1,433,400; Chicago, \$29,135,000; St. Louis, \$1,394,100; Kansas City, \$1,251,450; San Francisco, \$1,123,650.

Many of the reports, officials said, included only a small proportion of subscriptions actually made in the districts. In many cases, however, initial payments have not been made on subscriptions or banks have been slow in reporting them to the federal reserve banks. It was said figures to be compiled later in the day probably would show a much higher total.

Four thousand fifty-one persons in Sioux City, Ia., subscribed \$2,528,400 to the third Liberty Loan in one hour, according to information made public today by the Treasury Department. The city's quota was \$2,400,000, and the first hour's subscription, taken on the basis of the 1910 census, represents a per capita sale of \$52.36. Sioux City, which is the home of Frank R. Wilson, publicity director of the loan, is one of the largest cities to win the Honor Flag. Work of the women's organizations on the first day of the campaign was especially effective, the Treasury announced.

In Richmond, Va., the women's organization sold \$90,900 in bonds to 203 subscribers. The Women's Organization in Virden, Ill., took the town over its quota on the morning of the first day. On April 6, the women of Houghton, Wash., sold \$5,410 in bonds.

In New Braunfels, Tex., where only \$1750 was subscribed to the first loan on a quota of \$97,000 and \$29,150 to the second loan on a quota of \$116,044, the Women's Organization on the first day of the third loan reported that the city had subscribed its full quota of \$124,100.

Beginning today, the country will be given daily figures on total subscriptions for the third Liberty Loan. Hereafter the subscriptions for one day's work are expected to show in the treasury totals the following night.

These reports will be of two classes, subscriptions which have reached federal reserve banks accompanied by 5 per cent initial payments, and, in addition, the total of these subscriptions together with those reported by banks and trust companies in the districts but not actually forwarded to the reserve banks with the cash payments.

Local campaign committees will be permitted to gather reports of the latter class in their communities and to give them out for publication.

This course of action has been authorized by the Treasury in a message to reserve banks, after receipt of a great number of protests against the ruling that neither were committees to give out estimates of daily subscriptions, nor were these estimates to be collected in Washington.

Officials explained that this interpretation of the ruling was in accordance with the original intention and that the former instructions had been generally misunderstood as barring tabulation in each community of subscriptions recorded by local banks.

EL PASO, Tex.—Reinforced patrols of United States troops were guarding the border today against repetition of yesterday's attacks by armed Mexicans, one of which occurred eight miles southeast of El Paso and the other at Fort Hancock, 75 miles in the same direction. Near El Paso a detachment of cavalry killed two Mexicans and one or two pack mules. In the Ft. Hancock engagement, another cavalry unit killed three Mexicans by bringing a machine gun into play.

Scouts in the Ft. Hancock region report a considerable concentration of Mexican federal troops in the Big Bend district, bodies of 200 to 500 being seen in motion. A large force was entrenched last night on the southern bank of the Rio Grande.

MAYOR CALLS BUDGET MEETING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today called a special meeting of the City Council for tomorrow afternoon, when the supplementary budget will be presented. The Mayor submitted what is known at City Hall as the "dummy budget," four weeks after his inauguration in accordance with the law, but at that time he told the council that a supplementary budget which would, in many ways, be the real budget, would be presented later. It is understood that considerable cutting has been done to the estimates of department heads and that only a few salary increases have been granted.

Failure to maintain his command on an efficient footing is the cause officially announced for giving the officer an honorable discharge. Certain remarks attributed to him, however, have drawn attention to the question of his loyalty, and while no overt act of disloyalty has been charged against him, his utterances are being investigated.

SPRUCE PRICES DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prices the government will pay for New England spruce were discussed at a conference today between the War Industries Board and representatives of the spruce industry. Prices will be based on cost of production figures supplied by the sellers and by the Federal Trade Commission.

GENERAL GOETHALS' ASSISTANT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert J. Thorne of Chicago, was appointed today assistant to Major-General Goethals, acting Quartermaster-General.

He has not been assigned to any specific duties, but will represent General Goethals in special matters that may arise.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Forty patriotic organizations composed of nationals of allied countries had a mass meeting today to pay homage to the United States and celebrate America's war anniversary. Allied diplomats, including Mr. Stimson, the United States Ambassador, attended.

MUSEUM HOURS CHANGE

BOSTON, Mass.—In view of the large attendance on Sunday afternoons, the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts have decided to change the closing hour from five to six o'clock during the summer, beginning next Sunday.

DEPUTY MARSHAL NAMED

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles M. Farrell of Marlboro joined the force of United States deputy marshals at the Federal Building on Wednesday, through appointment by Marshal John J. Mitchell, and taking the oath of office before Judge James M. Morton Jr., in the district court. Mr. Farrell has been a baseball coach in one of the major leagues for some years.

LABOR ADMINISTRATOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard, was named today to succeed Louis E. Kirstein, who resigned recently as administrator of labor standards for army clothing.

Simmons College

MEDICAL OFFICERS BILL NOT FAVORED

Measure Providing Higher Ranks
for Army Doctors Has Been
Before Committee More Than
Month—Little Action Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Owen-Dyer Bill, sponsored by R. L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, and by L. C. Dyer, Representative from Missouri, and which provides for higher ranks for medical officers in the army, has been now for over a month in the hands of the Military Committee of the Senate, where little or no progress has been made toward supporting it. The fact of the matter is that a majority of the committee regards the bill with disfavor, and even should the supporters of the measure succeed in getting it before the Senate, it is firmly believed that it will be defeated.

In this manner the committee is inclined to agree with the general staff and the War Department as against Maj.-Gen. W. C. Gorgas, who urged the measure contrary to the wishes of the Secretary of War. On the issue the President and Secretary Baker are apparently at variance, as the President has supported the measure while Secretary Baker is strongly opposed to it. The Secretary is, however, in this particular matter, following the advice of high military authorities who hold the view that the enactment of such legislation as is proposed under the Owen-Dyer Bill would prove prejudicial to the service.

The measure was discussed recently in the House when Representative Dyer read a letter on the subject addressed by the President to Dr. Franklin Martin, in which he expressed sympathy with the aims of the measure.

Benedict Crowell, the acting Secretary of War, recently took a position against this legislation in a telegram addressed to Dr. Harvey C. Mudd of St. Louis. This telegram was sent after consultation with the general staff and outlines the reasons why the War Department is opposed to its passage. It reads:

"Your telegram with reference to Owen-Dyer bill received. Your statement that the provisions of the bill are absolutely essential for the conservation of the health and life of our soldiers is entirely erroneous. The bill does not increase either the number of officers or men in the medical department, but it does make 3½ as many major-generals in the medical corps as there are in the entire regular army—a force much larger. It also authorizes a larger number of brigadier-generals than there are in the entire regular army. The provisions of the bill are indefinable and the War Department is absolutely opposed to its passage."

"Benedict Crowell,
Acting Secretary of War."

On a question of this sort involving army organization there is felt to be but little doubt that Congress will support the views of the War Department.

Chicago Vaccination Order

Health Commissioner Sends Out Letters Urging Employees' Inoculation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Commissioner of Health has been sending out letters broadcast to manufacturing concerns in Chicago telling them that in order to prevent the closing of their business they should see to it that every employee is vaccinated. This bureau is informed on good legal authority that, in the absence of any so-called general epidemic of smallpox, the Board of Health has absolutely no authority for the issuance of any such order in this manner. There is no such general epidemic here.

A copy of the letter received by the bureau reads as follows:

City of Chicago,
Department of Health.

Dear Sir:
Because of the prevalence of smallpox in Chicago, and in order to prevent the closing of your business and the monetary loss resulting therefrom should smallpox develop at your place of business, the Department of Health requires that you have all your employees protected against smallpox. This means that each of your employees should show a good vaccination scar, and if the scar is over five years old, should be again vaccinated.

The representative of the Department of Health presenting this letter will ask you to give written evidence when he calls again within 14 days that:

1. The company doctor has done this necessary vaccination for employees of your firm.

2. Or, if there is no company doctor, that some physician has been employed and has vaccinated all employees needing it.

3. Or, that each employee has on file with your firm a physician's certificate of successful vaccination.

To properly safeguard your business for the future, you should see to it that no one is employed who is not successfully vaccinated.

Respectfully,
JOHN DILL ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Health.

SPEECH BY GERMAN EDITOR PREVENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The plan of George Seibel, editor of the Volksblatt and Freiheitsfreund, to deliver a lecture on "Shakespeare in Germany" at the Carnegie Music Hall, was abandoned following orders from Charles B. Prichard, Public Safety Director,

banning the lecture, and the refusal of the trustees of the Music Hall to permit the German editor to speak there.

S. H. Church, president of the board of directors of the Carnegie Institute, in a letter to the custodian of buildings, told him to notify all members of the Academy of Science and Art, before whom Mr. Seibel was to have spoken, that the German editor would not be permitted to speak in the Carnegie Institute on any subject, or at any time. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Seibel, in an editorial last July 4, declared that the Declaration of Independence should be publicly burned by the hangman.

SCHOOL MEDICAL BILL DISAPPROVED

Massachusetts Legislative Committee to Report Adversely on Plan for Physicians and Nurses

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Practically no support has been given to a proposition to provide physicians and nurses at public expense for the "medical and surgical care and treatment" of public school children of Massachusetts, and the Committee on Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature is to report adversely a bill having this in view. The bill, introduced by former State Senator Robert M. Washburn, who was a member of the special recess Commission on Social Insurance of 1917, contained a clause recognizing the right of parents to have their children excluded from the proposed legislation as is proposed under the Owen-Dyer Bill would prove prejudicial to the service.

The measure was discussed recently in the House when Representative Dyer read a letter on the subject addressed by the President to Dr. Franklin Martin, in which he expressed sympathy with the aims of the measure.

Benedict Crowell, the acting Secretary of War, recently took a position against this legislation in a telegram addressed to Dr. Harvey C. Mudd of St. Louis. This telegram was sent after consultation with the general staff and outlines the reasons why the War Department is opposed to its passage. It reads:

"Your telegram with reference to Owen-Dyer bill received. Your statement that the provisions of the bill are absolutely essential for the conservation of the health and life of our soldiers is entirely erroneous. The bill does not increase either the number of officers or men in the medical department, but it does make 3½ as many major-generals in the medical corps as there are in the entire regular army—a force much larger. It also authorizes a larger number of brigadier-generals than there are in the entire regular army. The provisions of the bill are indefinable and the War Department is absolutely opposed to its passage."

"Benedict Crowell,
Acting Secretary of War."

On a question of this sort involving army organization there is felt to be but little doubt that Congress will support the views of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has received the following cabled message from the King of Italy: "It is a year since the American Republic, under your enlightened guidance, threw herself into the gigantic struggle which the free peoples, united by common ideals of justice and democracy, are waging against the threatened yoke of autocracy and militarism.

"While the valiant American troops are fighting on the glorious soil of France, while new armies are trying to cross the ocean, the powerful support of the United States stiffens the resistance of the people and the soldiers of Italy. Full of faith in the justice of the common cause and in the righteousness of the Italian national aspirations, the soldiers of Italy await confidently the enemy of offensive. On this eventful anniversary they send with me their greetings to you and to the American Army."

Report of Articles Sent Out During the Month of March, 1918

OTTAWA, Ont.—Maj. G. B. Rogers, who was in charge of the militia on Monday night, April 1, when the rioting took place in St. Roch, was the main witness heard at the resumed inquest yesterday, and created a most favorable impression by his frank and moderate testimony. Major Rogers said he had 1180 men in all under his command, and 10 machine guns on the night in question in the riot zone, but that only one machine gun was brought into play on the mob, and from it about 36 bullets were fired. He also stated that the Riot Act had been read that night by Captain Heighington in French and English near the Jacques Cartier market place. Witness had orders to quell the rioting by the simple presence of the troops if possible, and only to begin firing when he saw it was absolutely necessary. His special mission was to prevent a meeting scheduled to be held by the former member for Montmagny, and to prevent groups of citizens from gathering. Major Rogers then told of having seen individual shooting on the militia from house tops, from behind snowbanks and the cab stand at the corner of St. Joseph, St. Valier and Bagot streets. It was then, witness said, he ordered one machine gun into action, but only for a few seconds. He was positive, he added, that none of these bullets struck anyone and that those who were killed were struck by stray bullets. He concluded by saying that all the men in uniform who helped to quell the riot, were draftees, with the exception of some officers.

410-414
MAIN ST.

WORK OF COMFORTS COMMITTEE GROWS

Report to April 1 Shows That
More Articles Were Sent to
Soldiers in March Than in
First Three Months' Activity

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Steady growth in the work of the Comforts Forwarding Committee, conducted by the Christian Scientists of the Boston district, resulted in the preparation and sending out of more articles during the month of March than in the first three months of its activity. In order to conserve cargo space and yet to place the articles with the fighters in France, the committee outfit men who are on the point of departure and can take the comforts in their personal baggage, so that tonnage is saved for foods and matériel. The committee, located at 328 Boylston Street, sent out 30,040 articles in March, while up to March 1, from Dec. 1, 1917, the total was 28,444 articles.

The shipments in the first three months included 16,000 knitted articles and comfort kits, 5500 articles of new clothing for French, Italian, Belgian and Serbian refugee children; 8000 selected second-hand or remade articles of clothing; 3500 pieces of knitted goods to equip all the sailors on board one American ship, and a large number of knitted garments and comforts for direct war relief associations of Boston. Knitted articles were given some of the recruits of the British and Canadian forces from this city.

In order to speed up the work, the Comforts Forwarding Committee has used a "unit system" for preparing garments for refugee children. Under this system ten of the original committee were instructed in the proper way of making a garment. Each of these told ten others how to do the work, and the members of the second group became captains of teams of ten each, whom they in turn instructed. Daily meetings of team captains are held in the committee's rooms, when new instructions are given and material distributed. Through this program more than 1000 garments are made in a week.

Throughout all the work similar systematic programs have been followed and the result has been that other war relief associations have congratulated the Comforts Forwarding Committee of the Christian Scientists for the high quality of the articles produced. Factors which have helped in making the work a success have been the cooperation of a Boston manufacturing concern which has volunteered to do all the cutting required for the garments for the refugee children and the way in which the peculiar needs of each country have been ascertained before the work on that branch of activity has been started.

An interesting illustration of the way in which this last step has helped the committee meet the needs of each country is in the case of a certain pillow-case common to one of the invaded countries. This was found to be much different from the common American pillow-case and special designs for making had to be obtained. Wool is sold to knitters at the committee's rooms and the article is received from the workers in the same manner. Four knitting machines are used, each of which is able to knit a pair of socks in 20 minutes.

Report of Articles Sent Out During the Month of March, 1918

Comfort bags 218
Holmes 1,492
Mittens 56 pairs
Scarfs 514
Sewing Kits 51
Socks 5,450 pairs
Sweaters 2,038
Trench Caps 1,382
Vests 1,382
Wrists 872 pairs

5,312
Total 28,444

Pamphlets 2,227
Miscellaneous 192
14,668
Garments made and shipped by the Sewing Units of Greater Boston 6,656
Old and new garments from the field, sorted and shipped 8,716
Total sent out in March, 1918 30,940
Articles sent out prior to March 1, 1918 28,444
Total sent out to April 1, 1918 58,484
Report of Comforts Forwarding Committee Through Feb. 28, 1918

KNITTED GOODS

Articles previously distributed 3,249
Jan. 8, 1918-Feb. 28, 1918

Comfort Bags 89
Helmets 991
Mittens 335 pairs
Scarfs 486
Sewing Kits 26
Socks 1,812 pairs
Sweaters 612
Trench caps 903
Vests 42
Wrists 633 pairs

Pamphlets 867
"How to Live and Health With Key to the Scriptures" 1
Miscellaneous 344
9,576

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING

Previously distributed 438
Previously distributed (cases of clothing, 7) 2,100
Jan. 21, 1918-Feb. 28, 1918

Belgium relief 1,299
French relief 553
Italian relief 896
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 21

2,789
Morgan Memorial (old clothing, 10 bags) 3,000
Trench candles 2,000
Total 23,132

Report of Comforts Forwarding Committee Through Feb. 28, 1918

Carried forward 23,132

Jan. 21, 1918-Feb. 1918

Garments made by Sewing Units of Greater Boston and shipped as follows:

Belgium 1,397
Handkerchiefs 1,389
Belgium relief 1,389
French relief 1,052
Italian relief 672
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 157
Serbian relief 195

5,312
Total 28,444

WETS ACCUSED OF
ELECTION FRAUDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Two closely contested city elections on the liquor question in Southern California have resulted in a victory for the drys at Watts, and in a victory for the wets at Venice. These two places have been conspicuous for some time because of the character of saloons, cafés and clubs allowed to run. Particularly was it desirous to have both places dry because Los Angeles closed its saloons April 1.

The drys at Venice state that they will contest the election, claiming that many men not qualified to vote were induced to cast their ballots. Needles is also reported to have gone dry. Elsinore, the only city in Riverside County licensing saloons, has elected four trustees who are expected to call another election for the elimination of saloons and cabarets.

SEARCH FOR DRAFT EVADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—Fifteen Dominion police left last night for Deschambault, 40 miles west of this city, to arrest three draft evaders who had violently attacked a man named Delisle, whom they suspected of having reported them to the military authorities. Emile Rodrigue, a companion of these three men was taken in charge by the police here, yesterday, when he returned to the city, but as the others did not venture back to Quebec, the officials have gone to get them. The preliminary investigation was begun here in the police court, yesterday, in the cases of four prisoners who are held on the charge of rioting.

Approved by the Men of CLEVELAND, OHIO

Davis "Good Clothes"

Tailored by The House of Kuppenheimer

THE W. B. DAVIS COMPANY
327-335 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Department for Women features out-of-the-ordinary Coats—Suits—Dresses—mainly of the tailored type—including Tweed-O-Wool.

Kuppenheimer Clothes Sold in HOUSTON, Texas

BY
Leopold & Price
Inc.

"Satisfaction Must Be Yours"

The Kuppenheimer House in BUFFALO

410-414
MAIN ST.

Hudson's
MAIN ST.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Charles A. Brown
THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHIER

Broadway at Montana Avenue

BILLINGS, MONT.

OUTFITTERS TO THE WHOLE FAMILY

The Kuppenheimer House in Billings

NEWBERN, N. C.

Agents for

Kuppenheimer Clothes

S. COPLEN & SONS



By THE HOUSE of KUPPENHEIMER

A REPUTATION of more than half a century for top quality in fabrics is a good guide to reliable clothes this season. Good fabrics were never so scarce. Your Kuppenheimer store may not be able to take care of you if you delay your purchase too long. But every Kuppenheimer garment will be up to the standard.

A variety of styles to suit all men and young men. Business and professional men will be attracted to the conservative styles that are correct without in the least sacrificing dignity. Prices \$25 to \$60.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER, CHICAGO

Get our book "Styles for Men" at your Kuppenheimer store or drop us a postal

Copyright, 1918. The House of Kuppenheimer.

BRIDGE AND FERRY WORK IS TO START

Special Appropriations Amounting to \$365,000 to Be Used in Making Repairs and Rehabilitating the Service

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With special appropriations amounting to \$365,000, the bridge and ferry division of the Department of Public Works of which John E. Carty is engineer in charge, is preparing today to begin active work on the rehabilitation of the ferry system of the city and the repair of four important bridges. The bridges, upon which it is estimated \$270,000 must be expended to place them in suitable condition for the traffic they have to carry, are the Harvard bridge, the Broadway, South Boston, structure; the old Warren bridge over the Charles River and the Boston-Chelsea Bridge over the Mystic River.

The ferry service has been a concern of Mayor Peters ever since he has been in charge of the city's affairs. He has received several reports on the condition of the boats, the slips and the drops from Engineer Carty and from Capt. John F. Sullivan. The General Summer must be almost entirely rebuilt and this will cost about \$60,000. Other boats must be overhauled and the balance of the appropriation of \$95,000 expended in making the entire system more capable of complying with the growing traffic demands which are being made upon it.

The City Council passed the special appropriation orders Monday afternoon at the request of Mayor Peters. The Mayor proposes that there be no delays now in getting the work on the ferries and the bridges under way. About \$62,500 will have to be expended on the Harvard Bridge, placing the girders and underpinning in good condition and then repaving the entire structure with new wood block. It is this structure on which the paving guarantee expired Jan. 27 of the present year. The bridge and ferry engineer, Mr. Carty, said that the contractor refused to repave on the score that the structure work under the surface paving was not in fit condition and that he could not put down the wood block. The guarantee was not enforced and now the cities of Boston and Cambridge must each pay \$62,500 for a real overhauling of the structure.

The Chelsea bridge work will cost nearly \$125,000 and the Broadway bridge about \$60,000 for reprofiling. There will be \$50,000 expended this year on the Warren bridge. Next year it is anticipated that a large sum will have to be appropriated to place this structure in first-class condition.

The Council deferred action until next Monday on the acceptance of a special legislative act granting Gilbert H. Smith \$1500 with which to pay lawyer's fees in his suit against the City of Boston for reinstatement as a building inspector, from which position he was removed two years ago by Commissioner O'Hearn, following the collapse of the roof of the Hamilton Garage, Bowdoin Street, Dorchester. Smith, who is a Tech graduate, had approved the plans. O'Hearn claimed that he made a serious error. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and Smith was ordered reinstated, under provisions of the Civil Service Act.

PLANS FOR WIN THE WAR CONVENTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Prof. William H. Taft has written a letter to Governor McCall, asking him to attend the meeting of governors and former governors in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, May 17, and to appoint a delegation of citizens to represent the Commonwealth at the convention on "Win the War for Permanent Peace," at the same time.

Mr. Taft and a committee including Alton B. Parker, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Samuel Gompers, Senator John Sharp Williams, President Lowell of Harvard, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston Jr., and others, recently called this convention to be held under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is president.

The convention will be in session three days, and the keynote will be "to mobilize the mind and fighting spirit of the nation by showing the big prize for which the free and peace-loving nations are sacrificing life and treasure."

Among the speakers already announced are: Mr. Taft, Charles E. Hughes, Dr. Henry van Dyke, formerly Minister to Holland; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Senator John Sharp Williams, Dr. Talbot Williams, dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia, W. Morgan Shuster of New York, and William English Walling.

In addition to these the foremost representatives of the allied nations now in this country have been invited to speak at an allied war dinner, which will conclude the convention on the evening of May 18.

In his letter to the Governor, Mr. Taft says:

"A special session of present and former governors of states is planned to meet in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of Friday, May 17, as a feature of the convention on "Win the War for Permanent Peace," which will be held, from Thursday to Saturday of that week under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which I am president. I have the honor to invite you to be present."

The purpose in calling this convention is to sustain the determination of our people to fight until Prussian

militarism has been defeated, confirm opposition to a premature peace, and focus attention upon the only advantage the American people are hoping to gain from the war—a permanent peace guaranteed by a league of nations.

The efforts of Germany and Austria to arouse pacifist sentiment in this country and among our allies make it a patriotic duty to do everything possible to counteract this influence.

"Our executive committee wishes me to invite you to appoint a number of official representatives of your State to attend the convention."

WOMEN ARE SELLING BONDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That the women of New England are taking an active part in raising the district's quota of \$250,000,000 is evidenced by reports from all over the district. The Gloucester Flying Squadron, as the women's committee is known, leads all the women's committees of Massachusetts, having a total of \$96,150 worth of subscriptions to its credit.

Three days' campaigning by the women of Taunton secured 47 subscriptions, totaling \$23,700.

The Monson committee reports 38 subscriptions on Wednesday for \$26,600.

North Adams women on Monday sold \$16,000 worth of bonds and on Tuesday, \$11,400 worth.

Leominster women's committee has 18 subscriptions to its credit, amounting to \$1350.

From Cohasset comes the word that

10 bonds totaling \$2400 have been sold. Up to Wednesday night, the Brookline women had sold \$23,200 worth of bonds to 48 subscribers.

Women Are Complimented

BOSTON, Mass.—Greater Boston women made such a brilliant showing in the All-America parade of last Saturday, by their expert marching and general conduct, the Brig.-Gen. William H. Oakes, chairman of the parades committee of the Liberty Loan Committee for New England, takes occasion to commend them in a letter of thanks to all who helped make the spectacle a success. He mentions also Capt. William B. Stearns, his chief of staff, Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, the street commissioners, park commissioners, and Benjamin F. Teel, who assisted in obtaining and directing the bands which took part.

STRIKE OF SAVAGE ARMS MEN SETTLED

Service of the United Press Association

UTICA, N. Y.—Four thousand striking employees of the Savage Arms Corporation today voted to return to work. The vote followed an all-night conference of representatives of the strikers and the company and government and city officials.

The settlement of the strike was

reached on a proposal of the company embodying increased pay for toolmakers who started the strike.

MR. CUSHING STATES ALLIES' NEED OF HELP

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The conviction that England and France "have reached the maximum of their present effort," and that the successful outcome of the war now rests heavily on the United States was expressed by Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, a member of the Liberty committee, on his arrival here on a French steamer, after a visit to England and France. Mr. Cushing said that the situation was "extremely serious," and that the United States should realize the fact that victory depended on our efforts in providing men and munitions and ships for their transportation.

STOPPAGE ASKED OF MINOR SPECULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recommendations for the closing up of what are known as private wire houses are made by Food Administrator Hoover.

The exchanges have agreed to restrict speculation instead of making effective price restrictions previously imposed by the exchanges in certain commodities, principally corn and oats.

H. B. ENDICOTT TO ARBITRATE

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has been asked to act as arbitrator by Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy, in the matter of the differences of the metal polishers employed by the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company located at South Boston. Both sides have agreed to accept Mr. Endicott as arbitrator, and a hearing in connection with the matter will be held at Mr. Endicott's office in the State House within a short time.

PART PAYMENT OF TAXES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury is considering indorsing legislation to authorize installment payments of income and excess profits taxes due under the present law next June 15.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper today told a delegation of the National Conference of State Manufacturers' Associations.

ESPIONAGE ACT VIOLATION

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—J. O. Benall, former Socialist candidate for Governor, was found guilty on two counts of violating the Espionage Act by a jury in the federal court here today. He will be sentenced Friday. He is now under one year's sentence for obstructing the draft.

FISH COMPANY'S PRICE NOT TOLD

Counsel for Frederick M. Dyer Refuses to Tell What His Client Paid for Assets of the Bay State Concern

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—What Frederick M. Dyer of New York paid for the assets of the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts, which he sold to the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine two years ago, for \$4,000,000 in cash and stock, his personal counsel, Arthur B. French, refused to disclose today to the legislative fish committee.

The committee retaliated immediately, however, by reading into the record the sworn statement of the directors of the Bay State Company of Massachusetts, made four months before Mr. Dyer sold the company to the Maine corporation, that the total assets were \$604,599.

"Why will you not tell this committee what Mr. Dyer paid for the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts?" asked House Chairman J. Weston Allen.

"Because I do not think I am called upon to do so," replied Mr. French.

Reading from the record of the meetings of the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine, Mr. Allen showed that at a meeting in Portland in July, 1916, the directors voted to pay Mr. Dyer \$500,000 in cash, \$500,000 in first preferred stock, and \$2,998,500 in common stock for his holdings in the Massachusetts Company. The eleven shares of common stock which remained were distributed among the directors of the Maine corporation, among them being Mr. Dyer and Mr. French.

At the meeting when the transfer was made, Mr. French said that he acted as counsel for the new corporation, for the directors and for Mr. Dyer. It had been settled before the meeting what consideration Mr. Dyer should receive for his Massachusetts company, and the price was fixed by Mr. Dyer, with perhaps the assistance of Joshua Paine of Provincetown, the president of the new company, and Joseph A. Rich of Boston, whose company was later acquired by the new Bay State at eight times the value of its yearly earnings.

The bill of sale from the old Bay State to the new one included nine steam trawlers, contracts for building three more and the good will of the building.

It appeared that a month after the transfer was made, the Bay State Company paid Mr. Dyer \$116,000

for a contract for building another steam trawler, which Mr. Dyer had not turned in when he sold the Bay State Company of Massachusetts.

"Do you know why Mr. Dyer held out that contract?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"I do not," replied Mr. French.

Mr. French said that so far as he knew, the Massachusetts company was turned over to the Maine corporation without any inquiry into the assets of the former. A few months later the Bay State of Maine acquired the fish dealing firms of John Burns & Co., Watts & Cook and the H. A. Rich Company, all located at the Boston Fish Pier.

These firms were subsequently reorganized under the laws of Maine, and the Bay State paid eight times the value of the earnings for one year for each of the three companies, the payments being in second preferred stock of the Bay State. Later the Bay State acquired control of five other fish firms located at the Boston fish pier.

It also appeared from the records of the Bay State Company that the organization at one time contemplated moving from the Boston Fish Pier to a location in East Boston. Mr. French did not know why this plan was not carried out.

It was expected that the committee would consider the attitude of Mr. French in refusing to disclose the details of the transfer of the old Bay State to Mr. Dyer, at an executive session.

PRESIDENT TO AWAIT A SPECIAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson will take no action on the Senate Military Committee's majority report of yesterday recommending a reorganization of the Government's aircraft production machinery, it was made known today, until he has received the report of special investigating committee headed by Snowden Marshall.

Mr. Marshall's report, it was said today, will be made within a few days. The President will study it along with the committee's majority and minority reports.

MANY ACCUSED OF VIOLATING WAR LAWS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nearly 200 persons have been arraigned in the federal court here this week for violating legislation dealing with the war. More than 130, including one woman, were accused of serving liquor to men in uniform. Many pleaded guilty. United States Judge Hand imposed sentences ranging from one day to eight months.

In the cases of 50 men who failed to respond with their draft questionnaires, Judge Hand said he would communicate with Martin Conboy, director of the draft here, to learn if their progress to the front-line trenches could be expedited.

STOCK DIVIDEND EXEMPTION

BOSTON, Mass.—S. E. Wardwell, representing Galen E. Stone, appeared before the legislative Committee on Ways and Means today, to favor the bill to exempt stock dividends from taxation. The bill inserts in the in-

come tax law the provision that stock dividends shall not be taxable, but that cash dividends, whether or not accompanied by an option to subscribe to new shares, shall not be regarded as stock dividends within the meaning of the provision. Mr. Wardwell said that when the law was passed the question of stock dividends had not been taken into consideration by the Legislature.

SENATORS DEBATE OVERMAN MEASURE

Hoke Smith of Georgia Against Bill—A. B. Cummins of Iowa Declares Opposing President's Demands Is Opposing Him

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When debate on the Overman Bill was resumed today in the Senate, Senator Smith of Georgia declared he favored the bill in so far as it affects the coordination of the military establishment, but said any attempt to reorganize civil departments would only "produce confusion and disorder."

Senator Smith said further that red tape existed in the various departments but that there was no need for the President to interfere, as department heads could remove it if they would. Were all these matters explained to the President fully and could he give two days to consider it, the Senator expressed his belief that he would not ask the legislation.

Senator Cummins of Iowa said that under the bill the President could appoint a "deputy president," transfer all his own powers and virtually retire.

Supporting the measure, Senator Lewis of Illinois, challenged Senator Cummins' statement and declared: "Any who are against any measure the President demands as necessary to win the war are against the President."

"Woodrow Wilson will be President for three years," said Mr. Lewis. "President Wilson will command this war. He will take responsibility and will not allow any agency to deprive him of the necessary authority to win this fight. I warn you that neither for political opportunity nor personal advantage of any man will the opponents of unlimited authority to the Commander-in-Chief be permitted by the people to succeed."

"The people want this war won. The country wants the Germans beaten back—that they may not beat America down. Any man who is now against the war is against America—and any who are against any measure that the President demands as necessary to win the war are against the President."

"The people of the United States will not be patient with obstructions rolled in the road labeled 'Construction,' or of the call summoning opposition in the ancient cry, 'Beware of usurpation of power.' The country gave Wilson the power in the declaration of war and demands of Congress to throw off its bridle and bit."

SWIFT & CO'S EGGS TO BE PUT IN STORAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twelve carloads of eggs which Swift & Co. have rolling toward New York are to be diverted or placed in storage, it is announced by the Federal Food Board.

It is the intention of the Government, it is explained, that not only shall Swift & Co. not conduct an egg business here during the period of April 10 to May 10, but that its New York trade also "is not to be carried on indirectly through the instrumentality of branches outside of the city."

The company's stores are ordered to display signs informing the public that the Government has forbidden it to deal in eggs for the present.

NEW COAL REGULATIONS ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under new regulations issued today by the Fuel

Administration only bunker coal of a special quality will be delivered at Atlantic ports north of Cape Hatteras. Specifications of the quality of "permissible" coals vary for different ports. The purpose of the order is to add to the efficiency of the ships engaged in overseas and coastwise service.

Fore-runner of Progress

A thousand miles without changing cars; freight from coast to coast; fast express from afar—all are the outgrowth of a great principle first applied by

WESTERN UNION

when it brought under one system the early unconnected telegraph lines. On this principle of "through connections" all freight, express and sleeping car service is based today.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

SENATE REJECTS RIGHT TO STRIKE

Conference Report on Sedition Bill Voted Down by Senate Owing to Presence of Clause Upholding Labor's Position

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the Sedition Bill providing severe penalties for destruction of or interference with production of essential war material, containing the clause giving workmen the right to strike for better wages or working conditions, was rejected today by the Senate, 34 to 25.

The roll call on adoption of the Conference report follows:

For—Democrats: Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Henderson, Hollis, Jones, of New Mexico, McKellar, Martin, Overman, Pittman, Ramsdell, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Swanson, Thompson, Tillman, Trammell, Vardaman. 21. Republicans: Johnson of California, McNary, Nelson and Norris; 4. Total for adoption, 25.

Against—Democrats: Bankhead, Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Kirby, Myers, Pomerene, Reed, Smith of Carolina, Smith of South Carolina; Thomas, Underwood; 11. Republicans: Baird, Bradeege, Cummins, Fall, France, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Hale, Hardin, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, New, Page, Penrose, Poincexter, Sherman, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Weeks, 23

RACE ASSIMILATION IMPRESSES PRIMATE

Archbishop of York, About to Depart for England, Says He Deems Remarkable the Unity Found in America

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In what was termed his farewell interview before departing for England, the Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, today discussed his visit to the United States. He said he had everywhere been accorded a genuine American welcome and had found the war spirit and determination of the people remarkable.

"I have been most deeply impressed by the readiness with which the United States assimilates its foreign races," he said; "all of these races were preoccupied in developing the great resources of the country, and, therefore, I think it quite strange that the nation should enter the great war almost without a discordant voice. I think that the unity that enabled the President to declare war and enforce the draft law with such unanimity is simply marvelous."

"In fact, I found the sentiment for the war even stronger in the central West than I did in the eastern cities of your country. Some of the most eager and enthusiastic meetings which I have attended have been held in communities made up almost entirely of foreign people."

Discussing the situation in France, the Archbishop declared emphatically a break in the allied line would not have a decisive effect on the war.

"If the spirit of the nations will stick behind the armies of the Allies, they will yet be victorious, no matter how the battle goes," he said.

STATE ANNUITIES PLAN IS OPPOSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—On the ground that there is no general demand for a state system of age annuities in Massachusetts, Charles H. Jones, a Boston shoe manufacturer, today opposed the proposition before the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature. It was a duplication of machinery now existing in the State Savings Bank Insurance Department, he considered, and an unwarranted expense, particularly at a time of war emergency.

The pending bill, introduced by Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton, Mr. Jones thought did not adequately cover the subject, to begin with. It was his view that any legislation touching the social and economic question of age annuities by which the State might provide for superannuated persons was too big a question to be dismissed in accordance with the terms of the Allen Bill.

The bill, which would establish a system under the jurisdiction of the State Insurance Commissioner, has been favorably reported by the Committee on Social Welfare, after public hearings. It is of non-compulsory character.

FLOOR COVERINGS LIKELY TO BE SCARCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Purchasers of carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings may find themselves limited sooner or later, unless they are not restricted in the price they can pay, to rugs of paper, woolen fiber, grass, and other substitutes for wool and cotton, according to dealers. Bare floors, stained, may increase in popularity, it is said.

The prediction was made by the representative of a big manufacturing house that after April 1 the Government will prohibit the making of floor coverings which contain wool or cotton. This will not affect woolen fiber, it was said, as this product contains only a trace of wool, if any. Already the Government has obtained information from the various plants as to how much wool and cotton they use in the rugs and carpets, how much coal is burned, and how many manufacturers are employed in the work.

Only 20 per cent of the mill capacity of the country is being used in the making of floor coverings, according to the statements of the dealers. The remainder is being used in government work.

The shortage of material for the manufacture of linoleum especially is noticed. Great Britain, it was said, has taken the entire burlap output of India for use in war supplies, and as burlap is a most important part of linoleum, and can be obtained only in India, it leaves the manufacturers with the necessity of trying to develop a substitute.

Difficulty also is experienced in bringing in products from China, owing to the lack of ships and freight conditions in this country.

DROPPING GERMAN NAME IS REFUSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Judge Robert Grant in the Probate Court of Suffolk County on Wednesday declared that he would not entertain at this time the petition of a man who wished his name to be changed because of its German character. It has been the practice in the Suffolk Probate Court, since the war began, to decline to consider such petitions although similar applications have been granted by other probate courts in the State. The decision of Judge Grant was made in connection with the application of a man whose identity was withheld, but who is serving on one of the jury panels in the Suffolk Superior Court. The petitioner, who

claimed to be a citizen of the United States although of German parentage, declared in his application that his name was causing him much inconvenience, especially because of the attitude toward him of other members of the jury panel, and through the frequency with which he had been subjected to challenges by lawyers on either side of a case about to be tried.

An application for a change of name on similar grounds is now pending in the Probate Court of Norfolk County, the petitioner being Jacob Hilborn of Brookline, director in the Crown Cork Company of London, England. The petitioner, who asked that his name be changed to Hilborn, declared that he wished to forget that he is of German parentage on account of the methods pursued by Germany in the war. He stated that he has two sons in the United States Army.

SHERIFF'S FEE SYSTEM AN ISSUE

Though Rhode Island House Passes Bill Abolishing System, Senate May Not Act

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Although the Rhode Island House of Representatives has passed an act abolishing the fee system in the office of the sheriff of Providence County, and establishing in its place a flat salary system, it is believed that the Senate will not take any action on the bill, nullifying the action of the House.

It is now the practice in Rhode Island to pay the sheriff of Providence County \$5000 a year, to pay his deputies for court attendance, and for commitments. The sheriff, on the other hand, received all fees for the service of civil writs, and paid his deputies as he saw fit.

During the debate in the House it was stated that the sheriff received each year a profit of approximately \$35,000. The allegation was made by Democrats that part of this was used in the Republican campaign fund. No proof of this assertion was forthcoming, however.

It was recognized by the House leaders that there should be a change in the system, and the Judiciary Committee framed and reported an act giving the sheriff a salary of \$8000 a year. He was also allowed \$7000 a year to pay his deputies and \$3000 a year for clerical assistance. It was provided in the act that the deputies receive \$1500 a year and turn all fees in to the State.

On the floor of the House an amendment was made increasing the salary of the deputies to \$2000 from \$1500 a year. In that form the act was passed and sent along to the Senate, where it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Although many members of the committee favor its passage it is believed that a majority of them are anxious to defeat the bill and will therefore not make any report on it.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND CRITICIZED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Declaring that the labor movement in England was Socialistic, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, speaking at the monthly meeting of the Unitarian Club at the Somerset Hotel Wednesday, said the United States should not be diverted from its present necessary duties "by any too early anticipations of our industrial conditions after the war. Let us attend to our industries now," he said. "Let us remedy our present evils as they affect the progress of our conduct in the war."

Alexander Whiteside of the Boston Committee on Public Safety said he did not consider some of the items in the British program practicable, but said that, even in this country, labor should be allowed to have directors in many corporations, public service and otherwise, and in banks.

GRADUATES MUST AWAIT COMMISSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There will be no graduates from the third and subsequent officers' training camps and the men given training will go back into their organizations as privates and non-commissioned officers, to await commissions as their services are needed.

The men trained, the War Department announces today, will wear white arm bands to distinguish them from their fellows. They will be known as eligibles and will be classified according to the grades they made in training.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Substituting serious consideration of the war for their usual program, members of the Signet Commandery, Knights of Malta, held their annual meeting here Wednesday night. The Rev. W. H. Lannin of Worcester, traced the struggle of autocracy through the ages, until today when the great democracies of the United States and the United Kingdom are fighting to crush autocracy for all time. Another speaker, the Rev. J. T. Manthorne of this city, mentioned some of the ways in which good government had been advanced by the war, paying particular tribute to the way in which prohibition has swept across the country.

The shortage of material for the manufacture of linoleum especially is noticed. Great Britain, it was said, has taken the entire burlap output of India for use in war supplies, and as burlap is a most important part of linoleum, and can be obtained only in India, it leaves the manufacturers with the necessity of trying to develop a substitute.

Difficulty also is experienced in bringing in products from China, owing to the lack of ships and freight conditions in this country.

DROPPING GERMAN NAME IS REFUSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Judge Robert Grant in the Probate Court of Suffolk County on Wednesday declared that he would not entertain at this time the petition of a man who wished his name to be changed because of its German character. It has been the practice in the Suffolk Probate Court, since the war began, to decline to consider such petitions although similar applications have been granted by other probate courts in the State. The decision of Judge Grant was made in connection with the application of a man whose identity was withheld, but who is serving on one of the jury panels in the Suffolk Superior Court. The petitioner, who

WHY THE AIRCRAFT REPORT WAS MADE

Senate Committee Understood to Have Issued Statement Owing to Misrepresentation and Attacks Directed Against It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, it is learned, was led to make its report by the attacks directed against it and by the constant misrepresentation of the situation by the Committee on Public Information and the War Department. The campaign of misrepresentation of the facts is considered by some members of the committee to be little short of a national scandal.

With the knowledge of these things, offers have been made by agencies, entirely loyal and friendly to the Government, to make an investigation, and, while refusals have not been given, by one means or another officials have sought to prevent the light of publicity from being cast upon the true state of affairs. Much of the evidence placed before the committee has not been incorporated in its report, and it is given out that the purpose now is to give the public only such information as it is entitled to. Facts and figures have not been given.

LAWYERS TO HUNT ENEMY PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An army of 140,000 lawyers in the United States was enlisted today in the campaign to uncover enemy property. A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, in a letter sent to attorneys in every State, called on them to locate and report to his office all funds held by the enemy in the vicinity of where they live.

"Property aggregating in value many millions of dollars has been reported and taken over, but it is confidently believed that at least as much, if not more, is still unreported," his letter said. "The duty of locating and reporting such property is placed by law upon this office, but upon the individual citizen. It is here that I need your help."

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN ACCOUNTANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—In the Incorporated Accountants Journal for March, 1918, the following paragraph appeared in its "Professional Notes":

"Our Cape Town correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Miss Elizabeth Kruger has just passed the final examination of the Transvaal Society of Accountants, and is the first woman candidate who has succeeded in doing so. Miss Kruger is a South African by birth, and is at present on the staff of Messrs. Hawkins and Ward of Johannesburg. She began to study for her accountancy examinations in 1912, with Major Ward of the above firm . . . and for the last three years we understand she has been a student of Professor Findlay, C. A., F. S. A. A., who occupies the Chair of Accountancy at the South African School of Mines and Technology."

RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Labor has set up a committee, to be known as the labor resettlement committee, to advise him on the problems arising out of the demobilization of the forces. The questions which will be referred to it include not only those connected with the resettlement of soldiers and sailors in civil life, but also those connected with the disbandment of munition workers, inasmuch as the restarting of industry after the war demands that those two sets of questions shall be treated on uniform lines. All schemes devised for dealing with these questions will be referred to the committee for their consideration and advice before they are put into operation, and the committee will be closely associated with their administration. By this means, the Minister hopes to secure the co-operation of employers and trade unions with the Government, which he regards as an essential condition for success. The committee's terms of reference are as follows: "To advise the Ministry of Labor on the resettlement of labor consequent upon the demobilization of the forces and the discharge of workers, owing to the cessation of work connected with the war." The committee consists of 16 representatives of employers and 16 representatives of trade unions in

the following industries: Agriculture, shipping, railways, building, mining, printing, cotton, woolen, clothing, boot and shoe, engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel, and commerce. There are also three representatives of women and 12 representatives of Government departments. Mr. W. Windham, C. B. E., has been appointed secretary to the committee, and Mr. H. C. Marks assistant secretary. Mr. C. A. Russell, K. C. C., has consented to act as honorary legal adviser to the committee.

BOSTON STREETS FUND IS \$1,541,598

Amount Available for Repairing Thoroughfares Greatly Increased by the \$3 Tax Limit Increase Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Through the \$3 tax limit increase act the city of Boston has available for street work this year \$1,541,598. It also has available for meeting the increased needs of the city in the various city departments \$3,083,196 more than it would have had if the Legislature had not passed the measure.

The city now has this large street fund available in a year which, with the exception of street paving contractors, the great majority of observers believe to be unfavorable for such enterprises. It is held that the cost of labor and material is prohibitive; that labor is needed by the Government and that material will be very expensive and exceedingly hard to bring over the congested railroads.

Another thing which men who have studied the street situation in Boston are saying today is that the \$1,500,000, even if it were expended upon the streets this year with a reasonable amount of paving being done for the money, would be but a drop in the bucket compared to what is actually needed on Boston streets. Louis K. Rourke, when he was commissioner of public works, declared that more than \$10,000,000 would be needed to put the streets of Boston into the condition they should be in. Other engineers have estimated that from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 could be expended in mending, patching and paving and vastly bettering conditions.

It is declared that what the people want here in Boston is action. The session is advancing, it is pointed out. The Mayor proposes to have a committee of business men study the street problem of Boston and tell him how to expand that \$1,500,000. The committee is to consist of one member each representing the Boston real estate interests, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the City Council, the Boston Central Labor Union and one representing the Mayor himself, the last to be chairman.

It is recalled that Mayor Curley had engineers study the street problem of Boston and map out a comprehensive campaign. That report is still available and it is declared that the committee to be named to study street work can consult no engineers who know more about the conditions than those who reported in 1916.

But the people want to see street mending being done. It is held that the Mayor can, as he grows more familiar with conditions in the different city departments, find many leaks.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Solly Rapoport and Herman G. Kinsler were held for the federal grand jury Wednesday after a hearing before a commissioner on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government.

The alleged conspiracy consisted in the attempt to obtain a position as inspector in the United States armory here for Kinsler, who is an American citizen and to turn the notification for work over to Rapoport, who is an Austrian subject.

SIGNAL CORPS TRAINING

ORONO, Me.—The establishment at the University of Maine of a training school for the signal corps of the army is considered virtually assured as a result of the visit here today of Lieutenant Raynor Garey of the aviation section of the signal corps.

Lieutenant Garey inspected the resources of the College of Technology of the university with a view to the technical training of drafted men.

It is probable that 200 men will be sent here on June 1 for two months' training, and a second detail of 200 will arrive on Aug. 1. These men will be sent directly from their local draft centers.

MAIL TO GERMANY SENT BY VON BRUCK

Work of the Interned Enemy Alien Was, It Is Said, to Keep Berlin Informed on Public Opinion in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Assistant District Attorney has given out information to show that Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor of this city in the last campaign, and one of the leaders of the majority Socialists in this country who passed resolutions condemning the war at St. Louis, and Jeremiah O'Leary, editor of the publication, Bull, who is now awaiting trial under the Espionage Act, were included in the list of friends and associates of Joseph von Bruck, a German who has recently been interned at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Although von Bruck declared he had not, since the beginning of the war, taken any part in propaganda against the Allies, the official records show that he was a contributor to Bull, and that he had been in constant communication with G. L. Dahlmann of Rotterdam. In the fall of 1916 von Bruck had means of getting mail to Germany "on very thin paper by a confidential person"; he had apparently safe means for "sending letters on this paper."

In one of his letters von Bruck, whose work it is said, was to keep Germany informed of the state of public opinion in America, wrote:

"You may not believe it, but I am right in the midst of movements which have a constant effect on the course of this country's position in the war. The most vital things are discussed by the most vital persons right under my eyes. Maybe at some future time I may speak out and give you a better idea. For the present everything is moved to a secondary place, including my wishes to go up and see you."

USE OF NO WHEAT VOTED

PORTLAND, Maine—Maine hotel and restaurant owners in convention here Wednesday voted to use no wheat on their tables from April 14 until the new crop of wheat comes.

Action after that is to be determined by the situation. State Food Administrator Leon D. Merrill and Arthur D. Race of Boston addressed the hotel men.

NAVAL HONORS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Presentation of medals and bars of honor, with a bonus of \$100 to men in the naval service for acts of bravery, is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Tillman of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee.



At Last, a silk union suit that fits

At last, a silk union suit that fits perfectly—one that will not gap or bind.

The front and back of the ordinary silk union suits are identical in width. Marvelfit Union Suits are tailored fuller in the front, and so insure more comfort by fitting correctly over the bust. They are made of Kayser Italian Silk.

The Marvelfit flaps, both back and front, overlap and remain closed, regardless of the position of the wearer.

The seat has been relieved of all uncomfortable strain by adding a full six inches to its width.

The reinforcements are enlarged to protect thoroughly where

BAYONET SCHOOL WORK INSPECTED

Col. Paul Azan of French Mission Visits Camp Devens and Witnesses Drill Which Is Held on Assault Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Col. Paul Azan, head of the French Mission which is instructing officers in the United States, was the guest of honor in camp on Wednesday, inspecting the work of members of the divisional bayonet school who went "over the top" in realistic fashion, eliciting the commendation of Colonel Azan and other officials who witnessed the work. The drill was held on the assault course which has been pronounced by British officers as one of the best they ever have seen, and Capt. R. L. H. Gooday of the Canadian army, instructor in bayonet work, supervised the movements of the men assisted by Sergt. Maj. C. S. M. Dawson, also of the Canadian forces and one of the heroes of Vimy Ridge.

Led by Lieut. Thomas Thatcher, a former Harvard football player, and Lieut. H. P. Metcalf, long lines of soldiers sprang from a trench near the banks of the Nashua River, and dashed up a slope some 300 yards long, hurling trenches, and attacking the "enemy" hidden in ditches fully 100 yards beyond.

Throughout the day intensive training was carried on, the three hundred and fourth regiment of infantry being engaged in combat maneuvers, with patrol and scout duty. The second battalion of the regiment led by Maj. Benjamin Joy took the part of a retreating force with the first and third battalions as pursuing units, and an attack took place in the dense woods, the main body finally retreating in good order. The small patrols did excellent work holding the enemy in check, and approximately only 30 men were "lost," while an equal number of prisoners were taken.

The work of the school for platoon commanders was portrayed under the direction of Captain Amann, and for fully an hour the men went through their various exercises. At commands given by their officers, they carried out various movements, crawling on all fours, coming quickly to their feet, running about in circles, and without a pause climbing trees, the object of the school being to teach alertness. Singing was indulged in at intervals, and there were exhibitions of work on the rifle ranges, artillery fields and in other parts of the cantonment where a feature is being made of intensive drill.

Col. F. A. Pope is at the head of a board selected to pick 50 candidates for the engineer officers' training camp at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. The engineer corps has added seven men to the inactivity list in order that they can take up shipbuilding in Philadelphia, Pa.

On Monday, each company will begin training in chorus singing, and will practice for 15 minutes daily under two soldiers selected as song leaders by the captains of the divisions.

Naval Service Club Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Sailors from nearly every State in the Union have registered at the Naval Service Club on Beacon Hill since the opening of the club, and mighty its dormitories comprising 60 beds are filled. The canteen is a most appreciated feature of the work for enlisted men of the navy, and this department is constantly catering to a larger number of men.

A mail box has been installed in the corridors of the building, and several hundred letters are sent out weekly, paper and envelopes being supplied by the club free.

On a recent evening the sailors were guests at a lecture entitled "British Women in the War," given by S. K. Ratcliffe of London, England, the event being preceded by a military band concert.

An invitation has been extended to the men to hear, on Friday evening, a concert by Robert Atkinson and his one-man orchestra at 13 Newbury Street, Emanuel Parish House, where a splendid work is being done for the sailors. Refreshments will be served, and all sailors will be cordially welcomed.

Boys May Enlist as Buglers

BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of the marine corps recruiting station have been authorized to accept for enlistment 90 boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years as apprentices to become buglers and drummers, the enlistments to be optional, either for the duration of the war, or during the lads' minority.

Enlistments in the different branches of the service on Wednesday were the following: Navy 31, naval reserve 45, marine corps 2, British-Canadian Army 23, United States Army 13, and United States merchant marine 48.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE COURSE ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to start on May 27 its third intensive course in naval architecture, it is announced today. This is to be on a somewhat different basis than the earlier ones, as it will be especially adapted to men who have had some experience in engineering work in the field or in the office, but who still lack some essentials before they can undertake drafting work for ships.

In answer to the announcements of the earlier courses, Prof. C. H. Peabody, head of the department of naval architecture and marine engineering at Tech, under whose supervision and personal care such courses must come, has received applications from men already in active business. They were

not accepted, however, because the courses as arranged demanded practically the grade of a senior in the institute or a college, says the institute. It is evident that there are in business many men who are already sufficiently trained in engineering work so that with a short intensive course on matters especially pertaining to the drafting work for ships, they will prove to be valuable aids in a much-needed war work.

Applicants should be between the ages of 21 and 31, and the course will be undertaken for any number between a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 50. Applicants should have a knowledge of mathematics, including trigonometry, and a fair experience in mechanical drawing.

Y. M. C. A. IN WAR INDUSTRIAL WORK

Boston Organization Plans to Give Aid to Great Industrial Army Behind Fighting Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Development of an industrial department that is now ready to serve the great industrial army behind the fighting forces just as efficiently as it does the men in uniform is announced by the Boston Y. M. C. A. Its program of activities is outlined under eight heads. The first is education, including English for the non-English speaking, citizenship and Americanization, vocational training, training of foremen and supervisors, and shop lectures. The other heads include protection of the worker and personal care, thrift, specific welfare work to meet special needs, employment and labor turnover, personal efficiency in industry, social and recreational expressions of industrial workers, and neighborhood or community organization behind industry.

The work has been placed in the charge of an industrial secretary, Guy D. Gold, who will work with an industrial committee composed of Sabin P. Sanger, chairman; Henry W. Newhall and J. Grafton Minot. The department will work in cooperation with existing agencies, public and private, seeking to give coordination, direction and effectiveness to the work of these agencies before introducing new agencies, but it stands ready to give immediate action and development to its program while these correlations are being worked out. For the past year the Y. M. C. A. has been studying the situation. For six months of his time Mr. Gold was loaned to the United States Government to assist the Department of Labor in developing the war emergency labor program. Having completed his work in Washington, Mr. Gold has returned to Boston.

Mr. Gold is trained in teaching, in law, in civil engineering and in business; a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1906, A. B. and Phi Beta Kappa; well and favorably known as an industrial counselor to both employers and employees; specialist in immigrant education, author of several textbooks for teaching non-English speaking persons and a lecturer on industrial activities. Mr. Gold came to Boston from four years of work in Brockton, Mass., where he was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and prominently associated with the activities of the city. His recent experiences in industrial war work should add to his usefulness at this time.

PACKERS' EMPLOYEES TO GET \$4,050,000

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago packers, who must complete the operation by the first of next week, are distributing the back pay to Jan. 14, as directed by the award of the recent arbitration. Approximately half of the employees were affected by the award and the combined back pay is approximately \$4,050,000.

It cost Armour & Co. with 60,000 employees, 35,000 of whom were affected, \$1,250,000; Swift & Co., \$1,300,000, and Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company combined about \$1,500,000.

It is said that wages and salaries of men not affected by the award are being adjusted voluntarily by the packers.

Armour & Co., it was learned, has advanced the pay of some 15,000 salaried employees 5 per cent, equal to about \$1,900,000 a year.

F. J. GODSOL'S CASE IS AGAIN ADJOURNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An adjournment until next Monday on the ground that the documentary evidence of the French Government to support the charge against him had not been received, was obtained by the Government, through District Attorney Laskey, when the case of Frank J. Godsol was called before United States Commissioner Hitt yesterday.

The extradition proceedings have been postponed from time to time against the protests of his counsel. On Monday Godsol, who is in the District of Columbia jail, will have been in confinement for 40 days. His counsel contends that under the Franco-American extradition treaty he must be released then unless competent evidence to support the charge is presented.

Mr. Laskey said he would be prepared then to have a final disposition of the case.

BOSTON'S CLEAN-UP COMMITTEE MEETS

BOSTON, Mass.—Unflagging energy in the matter of keeping the city clean is to be urged every day this year upon not only the street cleaning and the garbage and ashes removal service of the city, but upon the citizens themselves, by the Boston Clean-Up Committee. The committee, at a meeting held Wednesday afternoon in the city council chamber in City Hall, favored the abolition of the contract system of garbage, ashes and rubbish removal. The committee declared that this work should be done by the city.

Mr. Laskey said he would be prepared then to have a final disposition of the case.

MUSIC

Miss Ridley's Cello Recital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Miss Mildred Ridley, Violoncellist—Recital in Jordan Hall, with Miss Martha Baird, pianist, assisting; evening of April 25. The program: Brahms, sonata in E minor, op. 38; Herbert, concerto, op. 30; Fitzpatrick, minuet, op. 45; Glazounoff, "Minstrel's Song," op. 71; Popper, "Elf Dance," op. 39; Servain, fantaisie, "Souvenir de Spa."

BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Ridley, the violoncellist, appearing in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, presented selections which were presumably taken from the repertory of the Ridley Sisters Trio, of which she is a member. Her principal number, the Brahms sonata in E minor, she and her associate pianist, Miss Baird, interpreted with marksmanship power. Accordingly, she fairly justified herself in going before the public as a player in a chamber music group. Her number, however, which was second on the program, and second, too, in magnitude, comprising the allegro and the adagio from Herbert's concerto, she performed with rather uncertain hand. Wherefore she can hardly be said to have proved herself an all round 'cello soloist.

Let the artist's teachers and friends decide which is the better triumph for her to make, that of the chamber music interpreter, or that of the solo wonder-worker. In the sonata she dealt with music that puts listeners in a mood of deep thinking and restrained feeling; whereas in the concerto she dealt with the kind that puts them in sentimental mood, when summer mists float low on the fields.

And the Champak odours fall
Like sweet thoughts in a dream.

Tone and execution are the somewhat pitiless essentials of the whole matter, let the style of the music be what it will. A pleasing tone, without any of the roughness so frequent in violincello playing, the performer has. A smooth execution she has, also, except when there is too much technical embroidery to be manipulated.

ELEVATED PROBLEMS TO BE PUT TO A VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Following a discussion of several proposed remedies for the present condition of the Boston Elevated, including the purchase of the Cambridge subway by the Commonwealth, the Board of Trade decided Wednesday night, to have a secret ballot, by mail, on each question. The recommendations, which were under discussion, were brought in by a special committee appointed by the board to investigate the street railway situation.

This committee, made up of Gilbert A. A. Pevey, Judge Robert Walcott of the Middlesex County Court, George F. McKelligan, George L. Dow and Edward F. McGinnis submitted the following recommendations.

"That the Cambridge Board of Trade advocate the purchase by the Commonwealth of the Cambridge sub-

way on proper terms; that there be no reduction in subway rental; that there be no remission of taxes to the Boston Elevated Railway Company; that there be no legislation preventing enclosed free transfer areas in the public streets of Cambridge; that the Boston Elevated Railway Company be not relieved of its contract for 5-cent fares and unlimited transfers unless in return to give the special franchises obtained; that there be no increase in fares except with the approval of a public board, such as the New England Fish Exchange on every pound of fish landed at the Boston Fish Pier, was adopted.

The Senate rejected the bill, on petition of the State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, to standardize bags in which fuel is sold in small quantities.

5 to May 18. He said that the city proposes to expend \$10,000, if necessary, this year in the removal of unsightly and useless structures.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Percy G. Bolster, chairman; T. H. Bildeau, vice-chairman; William W. Locke, secretary, and George H. Morton, chairman.

The committee has got 300 window posters, \$5,000 circulars and 1000 clean-up cards which are to be distributed before the campaign starts. The posters will say: "Clean Up, Paint Up and Plant War Gardens."

TRANSPORTATION BOARD FAVERED

Favorable Report in Massachusetts Senate on Successor of Boston Transit Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Favorable report has been made in the Massachusetts Senate on Senator Lawler's bill for a Metropolitan Transportation bill, to take over the powers and duties of the Boston Transit Commission, which expires this summer. Five members would constitute the new commission, two appointed by the Governor and three by the Mayor of Boston. The commission would be authorized to study passenger traffic in the Boston metropolitan district, both steam and electric, and recommend plans for improvement and coordination of service.

A referendum to the people of Nantucket on the question of permitting motor vehicles to be operated upon the island, is provided for in a bill the Senate advanced to a third reading on Wednesday. Four years ago the islanders voted against the use of automobiles.

The House advanced to a third reading a bill to designate the Mayflower as the floral emblem of Massachusetts. In so doing, it defeated an amendment offered by Representative Sawyer of Ware to designate the illac.

The order for a report by the Attorney-General as to the means of halting the levying of assessments by the New England Fish Exchange on every pound of fish landed at the Boston Fish Pier, was adopted.

The Senate rejected the bill, on petition of the State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, to standardize bags in which fuel is sold in small quantities.

Sheep Bounty Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Encouragement of sheep raising as a war measure, by the means of a state bounty of \$1 on each ewe lamb, is contemplated in a bill which the Committee on Agriculture of the Massachusetts Legislature has agreed to report favorably. What disposition the Legislature will make of the subject remains a question, in that Attorney-General Attwill has given an informal opinion to the committee that the proposed bounty is unconstitutional.

The measure is "for the purpose of stimulating the production of food and clothing during the present war emergency" and continues for one year after the end of the war. Upon boards of assessors in every city and town is imposed the duty of making a return to the State Board of Agriculture, on or before July 1 of each year, the number of lambs and their owners entitled to the bounty.

MR. BOWLES PLACES HOG ISLAND BLAME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Responsibility for delays in construction at the government shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., was laid to Dwight P. Robinson, formerly president of the American International Corporation's shipbuilding company, in a special report made to the Senate Commerce Committee today by Francis T. Bowles, assistant to the general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Robinson was removed on Feb. 24 and Frederick Holbrook was put in his place. Besides displacing Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bowles' report said, he also had caused the discharge of the works manager and 14 other highly salaried principals, and had effected economies in management that enabled the yard to be allotted contracts for 60 ships besides the 120 originally assigned.

Sons of Veterans Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Alice A. Pratt of Melrose was elected president of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, Massachusetts Division, meeting in annual convention in Kingsley Hall, Wednesday. Miss Margaret W. Carney of Melrose was inducted for national president. Other division officers elected yesterday were: vice-president, Mrs. Myrtle Stoddard, Chelsea; division council, Mrs. Mabelle M. Ham, Mrs. Lena Carswell of Woburn and Mrs. Flora A. S. Whitney of Worcester; treasurer, Mrs. Mae L. Bush, Westfield; secretary, Mrs. Grace Sweet, Melrose; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Louise L. Borden, New Bedford; chaplain, Mrs. Mabel S. Franklin, Greenfield; inspector, Miss Eva Taylor, Plymouth; instituting and installing officer, Mrs. Ina Driscoll, Holbrook; press correspondent, Mrs. Lucretia Floyd, Arlington; chief of staff and national delegate-at-large, L. Pearl Waugh, Arlington; national alternate to delegate-at-large, Mrs. Winnie F. Scott, Boston; national delegate, Mrs. Amy Wills, Roslindale; alternate to national delegate, Mrs. Emma Parker, North Adams; Soldiers' Home dormitory committee, Mrs. Ham and Division Judge-Advocate Dr. Ernest W. Homan. The association voted \$100 for the purchase of a Liberty bond.

RHODE ISLAND STATE GUARD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Formation of a state guard composed of 18 companies of 100 men each, with an appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the guard, is provided by an act favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee, Wednesday and ordered on the calendar for today.

The committee has reduced the appropriation from \$75,000 to \$50,000 and has eliminated the section giving the members of the state guard the powers of deputy sheriffs. The members will also be liable to jury duty under the act as recommended.

WISCONSIN ELECTION FIGURES

MADISON, Wis.—The total vote for Irving L. Lenroot, Republican, at the recent state election was 163,980, while the vote for Joseph E. Davies, Democrat, was 148,713, and for Victor L. Berger, Socialist, 110,487, according to complete figures before the state canvassing board. This gives the Republican candidate a plurality of 15,267 votes.

RYAN RELEASED FROM PRISON

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Frank J. Ryan of Indianapolis, whose sentence of seven years for complicity in the Indianapolis "dynamite conspiracy" was commuted several days ago by President Wilson, has been released from the federal penitentiary here and left for Chicago.

G. A. R. INDORSES COL. J. P. BRADLEY

Boston Man Is Favored for Commander-in-Chief in the Next National Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Col. J. Payson Bradley, a past department commander and a member of Post 2, Boston, received unanimous endorsement as a candidate for commander-in-chief from the encampment of the department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, at its session Wednesday at Faneuil Hall. The encampment appointed 25 delegates to represent the department at the national encampment to be held Aug. 18 in Portland, Ore. The election of commander-in-chief is to come in Portland. It is understood that many of the other state departments are supporting Colonel Bradley for that position.

The committee has got 300 window

posters, \$5,000 circulars and 1000 clean-up cards which are to be distributed before the campaign starts.

The posters will say: "Clean Up, Paint Up and Plant War Gardens."

INDIAN DISTURBANCE MAY NEED TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Whether it will vote to abolish the gas contract with the

PROHIBITION WORK NOT TO BE RELAXED

Massachusetts Leaders to Discuss
Situation From All Angles Before Deciding Upon the Lines for Continuance of Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Steps to determine sentiment relative to state-wide and war-time prohibition for Massachusetts, now that the Legislature has ratified the federal constitutional amendment, are being taken by William Shaw, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and former Prohibition Party candidate for Governor. Inquiry by The Christian Science Monitor has revealed many different views on this question, and temperance leaders are thoroughly considering it from all angles before reaching a decision as to where the greatest efforts shall be concentrated in continuing the dry campaign.

"If the Constitutional Convention adopts the state prohibitory amendment and it goes to the polls next November," said Mr. Shaw, "there would be a gain of but one year over national prohibition, for the state law would not go into effect until May 1, 1919, the end of the license year. By that date, quite likely the necessary 26 states will have ratified the federal amendment, which then will become operative a subsistence allowance."

"Bone-dry national prohibition is, of course, our goal of many years. It is realized, however, that the closing of the saloons would be of most decided assistance to the war program in an industrial State like Massachusetts. Pressure has been brought to bear upon President Wilson to proclaim absolute war prohibition, and he undoubtedly has full power to do so when he deems the emergency demands it.

"It is rumored that the liquor element will attempt to force the issue at the polls if the temperance forces decide not to push state prohibition. But the overwhelming vote in the Legislature clearly reflected the popular demand for abolition of the liquor traffic and its accompanying evils. The brewers and distillers would therefore face the prospect of being legislated out of existence 12 months earlier, should they see fit to carry it to the polls for the slight chance and doubtful advantage of seeing state prohibition defeated by the people and so discrediting the action of the legislature.

The vote of the Massachusetts Legislature shows how unresponsive to the popular view were Senators Lodge and Weeks in the National Senate. Both of them, it is remembered, voted against the federal amendment.

"I believe Governor McCall's statement as to the unconstitutionality of the proposed state-wide referendum on national prohibition ended whatever prospects it might have had in the State Senate. The subsequent victory was more than the most sanguine could have expected."

Quite likely Governor McCall will derive some political prestige from his 'eleventh hour statement' as the politicians call it. It is true that this may be of some advantage to him next fall, especially should he decide to be a candidate for the United States Senate. But Governor McCall, it must be said in fairness, has a record in favor of prohibition dating back to the time when he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Neither Senators Lodge nor Weeks have such a record, but have consistently and persistently opposed all temperance legislation."

\$500,000,000 MORE ASKED FOR IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The War Appropriation Bill, 1918, was given its second reading in the House of Commons last night after several hours' interesting debate. After the second reading of the bill had been proposed by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the Minister of Militia and Defense, Major-General Mewburn, made a most comprehensive statement, setting forth certain information, more especially upon the military side of the questions which were involved. This was the Minister's maiden speech, and the impression he made was an excellent one, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, congratulating him upon his effort.

In asking for the sum of \$500,000,000 for military and naval purposes, for the current fiscal year, Sir Robert Borden put war estimates of \$516,853,804 before the House. This sum is made up as follows: Militia and Defense, Department, \$443,050,000; other departments, \$72,803,804, making a total of \$516,853,804. Sir Robert Borden showed that the war had cost Canada about \$375,000,000 up to the end of the fiscal year which drew to its conclusion on March 31 last. The total cost of the war up to the end of March, 1918, would be nearly \$1,400,000,000, when Canada's national debt would be, roughly speaking, \$1,600,000,000.

In the course of his remarks General Mewburn said that Canada's force on the western front was 150,000, under Sir Arthur Currie. In addition to these, there were between 50,000 and 60,000 additional troops, including forestry battalions and so forth behind the lines. Speaking of the recent fighting, the Minister said that the exploits of the Canadian cavalry had been marvelous, but he regretted to add that the casualties had been heavy, more especially among the officers. Referring to the crying need of men at the front, General Mewburn expressed confidence that the Province of Quebec would do its duty, and

would yield her quota to keep up the number of Quebec battalions at the front.

The Minister paid a generous tribute to the Royal Flying Corps, which had been a great asset in the new way of fighting. While it was an imperial organization, no fewer than 5000 young Canadians, the flower of the country's youth, had joined that gallant corps, and brought glory to Canada. The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States had recruited 17,553 British subjects in America. Another interesting point mentioned by the Minister of Militia was that there had been transported across the Dominion for overseas something like 80,000 Chinese coolies who were doing labor work close to the lines in France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—If an amendment to the Militia Act is accepted by the Government, Canada will shortly adopt universal military training. Notice of an amendment to this effect has been given by Mr. H. M. Mowatt, representative of one of the Toronto divisions, who believes that 30 days' military training, each year, for two or three years, would be good for the young men of Canada, and would be a national insurance for peace and safety.

The proposed amendment will provide for the compulsory enrolling of all men of military age in Canada, and these men will compose the military force of the Dominion. The idea of the mover of the amendment is that the men shall serve without payment, excepting that they shall receive a subsistence allowance.

THIRD JEWISH GROUP ON ITS WAY

Three Hundred Men to Do Garrison Duty in Palestine Under British Flag in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Patriotic addresses in which there were frequent allusions to the reoccupation of Palestine by the Jewish battalions, appeals for more recruits for these overseas fighting forces in the Far East, and a request that every support be given the Allies, characterized the mass meeting held on Boston Common at noon today, when a delegation of 300 volunteers on their way from New York, Philadelphia, Pa., and other points, who arrived earlier in the day, were given a farewell by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission and various Jewish organizations of the city.

The men who will join the Jewish battalion of the British Army were met at the South Station by recruiting officials, also by a delegation of about 30 volunteers from this vicinity, and after breakfast had been served, they were formed in line, and with the British tank Britannia leading, marched from Park Square through Boylston and Tremont streets to the Common, later continuing to the Chamber of Commerce Building, where a short pause was made, and the tank dropped from the parade.

Headed by a band of music, and with numerous American, British, and Zionist flags, the line then proceeded back to the Common, where the mass meeting was opened with three cheers for each of the flags, and a short appeal was made for all to purchase Liberty bonds.

Dr. Joseph Shohan of Boston presided, and in his short address stated that this is the third group of recruits leaving Boston for Palestine to win back the land of the fathers, and that it is a notable fact that each group is larger than the one preceding.

Another speaker was Dr. M. Sirkin of New York City, who has been one of the leaders in establishing the Jewish legion. He stated that it is the duty of the Jewish people to volunteer for service, and if every help is given at all time. He alluded to the reoccupation of Palestine by the Jews, and said that Muhammadanism must be eliminated in the East. He urged the recruits to go forward and never to retreat, and said that the hopes of the Jewish race are bound up in the hopes of the Allies. Altogether, more than 800,000 Jews are today participating in the great struggle for democracy, he said.

Albert Hurwitz spoke briefly, emphasizing the importance of securing more recruits, and said that there was room for any man who would enlist in the battalion.

Private Isadore Wall, who has been detailed to attend the departure of the Jewish volunteers in Massachusetts, made an address declaring that at last the Jews are to have a country of their own, regaled from the Muhammadans. He referred to Palestine as the early home of art and civilization, and stated that it is the duty of all patriotic Jews to join the battalions being organized, and to help in winning back the land of the Jews, that future generations may live under flags of freedom.

Others who addressed the gathering were I. Goldman of New York and G. Gransky.

This afternoon, the volunteers headed by members of the British-Canadian Mission, will march to Ruggles Hall, Roxbury, where they will be tendered a reception by the Boston Jewish Community League. Dinner will be served by members of the South End Hebrew organizations, in charge of Max Salvin.

At 4:30 o'clock another parade will start at the corner of Dover and Washington streets and march through Harrison Avenue, Essex, and Washington and Canal streets to the West End. An open-air meeting will be held at the corner of Chambers and Eaton streets, after which the men will march to the North Station, leaving at 7:30 o'clock for Windsor, N. S., from which point they will later sail for English training camps.

ITALO-JUGO-SLAV COMPACT REACHED

Si Arthur Evans in the Manchester Guardian Reports Its Conclusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—An article contributed by Sir Arthur Evans to The Manchester Guardian is the first announcement to reach England that the efforts which have been made for some time past to effect a rapprochement between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs have resulted in the conclusion of an agreement of what Sir Arthur pronounces to be "of far-reaching importance" between the Italian representative, Dr. Adrea Torre, and Dr. A. Trumbich, representing the Jugo-Slav committee.

Both sides, it is stated, agree to the general application of the axiom of nationality in laying down future boundary lines, subject, in special cases which do not vitally affect the interests of either party, to an amicable agreement for which, Sir Arthur remarks, the peace congress could no doubt supply umpires. The Jugo-Slavs on their part agree to support the rightful claims of Italy to reclaim her nearer to the standpoint of the Allies, and that, in view of the whole international position, is far from important."

with such a backing in the Italian Senate and Chamber, as Sir Arthur Evans describes, must carry great weight."

Its chief importance, The Manchester Guardian considers, is that it accepts for the disputed Adriatic regions the general application of the rule of nationality, and stipulates that neither side shall push its territorial claims in violation of that rule. "These generalities," writes the English Liberal organ, "do not themselves settle the very knotty problems of the Adriatic. These, like many problems of nationality, come down in the long run to difficult details." But the agreement does not contain a mutual toleration and good will, it considers, which, applied to the general rule, would enable the two races to overcome the difficulties of detail. "The importance of this new understanding—assuming it to be adopted by the governments involved—is at least threefold," it concludes. "It would be a moral reinforcement to our cause, which has hitherto suffered from the Allies' failure in the Adriatic region to apply in practice the principles which they all profess. It would make a just settlement practicable, and the future much more hopeful, and it would compel Austria to consider seriously the claims of her subject nationalities and to make concessions to them which would bring her nearer to the standpoint of the Allies, and that, in view of the whole international position, is far from important."

FLAX GROWING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The necessity of growing flax to supply fiber for airplanes has caused the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture to send out pamphlets broadcast to farmers asking them to devote as much land to the growing of flax as they can possibly secure seed for. They point out that the shortage in Europe is so serious that the British Government is spending \$10,000,000 in an effort to alleviate the situation. In the Peninsular counties government tractors are already busy getting land into shape for seedling. St. Catharines is planting with flax 100 acres adjoining the city, and an organization in Windsor, capitalized at \$15,000, is sowing 500 acres with grain, 100 being used for flax. The Dominion department has a large quantity of peats and beans on hand, stored in various warehouses, and the Ontario department is offering to assist farmers in any part of the Province to secure sufficient for seed. A large part of the 50,000 bushels of wheat purchased in the West by the Ontario Government has failed to arrive and the department has arranged to send the seed by express to those ordering it as soon as it reaches the distributing centers.

W. F. O'CONNOR'S RESIGNATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Much speculation has been aroused in political circles, over the resignation of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., as Cost of Living Commissioner, and it is highly probable that the matter will be brought up in Parliament in the course of a few days. Mr. O'Connor has been much before the public during the past few months, owing to his reports on the hoarding of food in cold storage; in the course of which, in one or two instances, he criticized in an uncertain language the hoarding proclivities of the profiteers. It was owing to one of his reports that the Henderson Commission was appointed to inquire into the operations and profits of the cold storage companies, which led to an order-in-council limiting the profits of such companies. It is openly stated by the political writers in the local press, that Mr. O'Connor's resignation is due to attempted interference by certain interests. During his tenure of office as Cost of Living Commissioner, Mr. O'Connor has always had the courage of his convictions, and has expressed his views in language which all could understand.

REPAYMENT BILL PASSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed a War Department bill providing for reimbursement to citizens of France and other countries for damage done in American military operations. The bill was passed by the House Monday and now goes to the President.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

New Furs

Spring and Summer
Furs are no longer a
fad or an experiment.—
These beautiful furs are
most useful, as well as
fashionable—just as es-
sential as any article of
wearing apparel.



The Meyer Jonasson stock is a truly great display and well worth inspecting. We consider that it is not excelled by any house in America.

Prices from \$19.75 to \$1000

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

ELEVATED PLAN IS AGREED UPON

Massachusetts Legislative Committee to Report in Favor of Five Public Trustees on a Service-at-Cost System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Five public trustees to manage the Boston Elevated Railway Company on a service-at-cost plan, under which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would guarantee the payment of dividends and any operating deficiency, is the form of remedial legislation that has been agreed to by the Joint Committee on Street Railways and Metropolitan Affairs, and which is soon to be placed before the Legislature for consideration. There is also a provision for permissive public ownership by the State.

The Government would name three trustees and the Mayor of Boston two, each serving for 10-year terms, subject to removal by the Legislature, at salaries of \$5000. The trustees, who would be in absolute control of the system, with authority to fix the fares, make contracts, issue securities and declare dividends. Acceptance of the act by at least two-thirds of the voting stock of the company is first required.

Fares would be adjusted "to meet the cost of the service." Common stock of the company would pay dividends at the rate of not more than \$5 per share during the first two years, \$5.50 during the next two years, and \$6 per share "during the balance of the period of public operation." Within 60 days the trustees would be required to put into effect a rate of fare sufficient to meet the current cost of service, and, within another 60 days, publish a schedule of eight grades of fares, four above the initial rate, and four below. This is similar to the Cleveland plan, and the various grades are based upon different arrangements of transfer charges, as well as cash fares.

A reserve fund of \$1,000,000, a barometer of the road's finances, is to be provided by new issues of preferred capital stock and there will be a rehabilitation fund of \$2,000,000. When this reserve fund exceeds its original amount by 30 per cent, the fares would be lowered, as of any August 1 or February 1. If the amount of the reserve fund should be reduced by 30 per cent, the fares would be raised. Any changes of the rates of fare would be in accordance with the various grades previously determined.

While the State agrees to meet any deficit in the company's finances, the proposed law provides that any surplus funds must be turned back into the treasury of the Commonwealth. This provision follows:

"If as of June 30, or Dec. 31 in any year the amount remaining in the reserve fund shall be insufficient to meet the deficiency mentioned in Section 9, it shall be the duty of the trustees to notify the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the amount of such deficiency, and the Commonwealth shall thereupon pay over to the company the amount thereof. Pending such payment it shall be the duty of the trustees to borrow such amount of money as may be necessary to enable them to make all payments, including dividend payments, as they become due.

"If as of any June 30 or Dec. 31 thereafter during the period of public

operation the reserve fund shall exceed the amount originally established, the trustees shall apply the excess so far as necessary to reimbursed the Commonwealth for any amounts which it may have paid to the company under the provisions hereof, and the Commonwealth shall thereupon distribute the amount so received among the cities and towns in which the company operates, in proportion to the amounts which they have respectively contributed."

RIEND OF DUMBA'S ASSOCIATE IS HELD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gustave Martini, a native of Kiel, Germany, who told the federal authorities that he was a friend of Fritz Materna, an Austrian army officer and associate of Dr. Dumba, former Austrian Ambassador to the United States, has been remanded to the Tombs as a dangerous enemy alien, pending further investigation of his affairs.

The amendment, as passed follows:

"The determination of the special commission appointed under the provisions of chapter 1516 of the Public Laws passed at the January session, 1917, modifying the rates of fare charged by the Rhode Island Company, and its transfer system, and its system of rates and transfers, which said determination has been certified to the Public Utilities Commission in accordance with said chapter 1516 of the Public Laws, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and said Public Utilities Commission is hereby directed to order the Rhode Island Company to file with the Public Utilities Commission new schedules of rates of fare and transfer regulations and a cancellation of such existing rates of fare and transfer regulations as may be necessary to place in effect the determination herein made, such new schedules to become effective on or before May 1, 1918, upon at least five days' notice to the Public Utilities Commission and the public; provided that the Public Utilities Commission may, for cause shown by the Rhode Island Company, extend the date upon which such new schedules shall become effective.

"The schedules of rates of fare and transfer regulations herein ratified and confirmed shall continue in force during the remainder of the war with the Imperial German Government and for a further period of one year after a treaty of peace shall have been signed by the warring nations, unless sooner abrogated or changed by the Public Utilities Commission in accordance with law."

PAPER CONTROLLER APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Association of Fall Fairs strongly disapproves of the proposal made in the House of Commons that fall fairs should be discontinued during the period of the war. W. S. Scarff, president of the association, said that "the fall fair in Ontario has reached its highest development as an aid to agriculture" and that their closing would be viewed as a calamity by farmers generally and would "defeat the very object aimed at—increased production."

"The schedules of rates of fare and transfer regulations herein ratified and confirmed shall continue in force during the remainder of the war with the Imperial German Government and for a further period of one year after a treaty of peace shall have been signed by the warring nations, unless sooner abrogated or changed by the Public Utilities Commission in accordance with law."

ATTENTION OF MOTHERS AND BOYS

How You Can Help Win the War!

We will give to every boy, who makes a purchase of \$8.50 or over in our Boys' Department, a Thrift Card with fifty cents in stamps as a beginning towards the Victory War Fund.

For years, now, we have occupied a leading position as headquarters for Boys—we mean to maintain that position by the same policy that won it—good value, good quality and good service.

Despite rather unusual war conditions we are ready with display of Boys' Clothes that carry our full guarantee—a display of smart styles in worthy fabrics—all priced to insure your money's worth.

We have a wonderfully complete stock of hats, caps, bathrobes, pajamas and Holeproof hosiery for boys.</p

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISSOURI VALLEY OPENS BASEBALL

Iowa State College and University of Missouri Begin Three-Game Series in Conference Race at Columbia Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The baseball season in the Missouri Valley Conference will open today when the University of Missouri and the Iowa State College play the first of a three-game series in Columbia. The two other games will be played tomorrow and Saturday. The University of Kansas will play its first conference games with the Iowa State College April 22, 23 and 24. All of the other colleges in the conference have discontinued baseball this season because of the war. The three colleges still retaining the sport have been hit hard by enlistments in national service and their teams are being selected from squads that are much smaller than in previous seasons.

Missouri, Kansas and Iowa State were the strongest contenders for the championship last year, and with the few veterans each college has back for a nucleus of a team, the race this season should be close. Missouri won the championship last year.

All of the teams are weak this year in pitchers. This loss will be especially apparent for the reason that to save expenses the schedules have been made in three-game series instead of two as in previous years. Thus it will be impossible to depend largely on one pitcher.

Missouri has four veterans from last year's team. They are Capt. C. H. Slusher '18, first base; E. L. Morris '19, catcher; F. A. Dennis '19, shortstop, and G. J. Dippold '18, outfielder. Kansas has four veterans back and Iowa State has several experienced players, but for the most part will have to depend on new men for team. Each team will have had about three weeks of outdoor practice before the season starts.

J. I. Uri has been showing up best of the pitchers for Missouri. Other candidates for pitcher are H. C. Doolin '19, O. O. Beck '20 and Dippold, whose regular position is in the outfield. Morris is almost certain of the position behind the bat, and Captain Slusher has done his usual good work at first. S. S. Canterbury '19, who was on last year's squad, probably will make the team this year and may be placed at third base. Ira Drydrom '19 is trying out for right field. Coach J. F. Miller has put much stress on the offensive side of the game and his hitters have improved much in practice.

While only 25 men reported for baseball at the University of Kansas, it has prospects for a strong team. Practically all of the men have had freshman baseball experience. Just as at Missouri there is a dearth of pitchers. J. W. Bunn '20, football and basketball player, is expected to be selected as catcher, the position over which there has been the most rivalry. There are three candidates for the pitching staff, A. F. Schoeppel '20, W. R. Caler '19, and C. J. Slawson '20. H. E. Machamer '20 and Williams are candidates for first base, and E. H. Schoenfeld '18 probably will play his old position at second. H. L. Cherry '20 has been playing during practice at shortstop and Foster is trying for an infield position. Other candidates for the infield are Lemberg, Keeper and Isenberger. Weltmer is expected to win his old place at left field. Other candidates for an outfield position are Smith, F. A. Oyster '20, T. O. Tarrant '18 and E. W. Willhelmy '20.

Of the four veterans back at Iowa State College one is H. S. Shellito '20, pitcher last season. Capt. R. H. Brotheron '18, will play second base. Howard Aldrich '18, another veteran will play first. Charles Heezen '20 is said to be the most likely candidate for catcher and E. H. Leyson '19 will play shortstop. Besides Shellito, C. O. Greenlee '18, F. R. DeForest '18 and Alvin Davidson '20 are candidates for the pitching position. Iowa State will bring 11 men to Columbia for the opening games of the season.

PITCHER HEARN IS SIGNED WITH BRAVES

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Wednesday proved an eventful off-day for the Boston National League baseball team, despite the fact that the contest between the Boston club and the New York Americans was canceled, for Hearn, the star left-handed pitcher of the Toronto club last year, and more or less a hold-off from the Braves this spring, arrived here from his home in Chapel Hill, and after a brief conference with Manager G. T. Stallings signed his 1918 contract to pitch for the Braves.

One contest remains to be played between the two clubs, that at Petersburg, Va., this afternoon. The soldiers from Camp Lee, nearby, are expected to furnish the bulk of the enthusiasm. The Braves have been playing more intelligently and steadily since Stallings resumed command, but at best the Boston team has plenty of room for improvement. After finishing their southern tour with the New York Club, the Braves go to Norfolk, Va., for a game with the Washington Club of the American League.

SOUTHERN GOLF CANCELED
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The 1918 championship tournament of the Southern Golf Association has been canceled. War conditions were assigned as the reason.

NORMAN ROSS IS RECORD BREAKER

Famous Swimmer of the Olympic Club of San Francisco Establishes Four New Marks

TEAM SWIMMING POINTS
Chicago Athletic Association 39
Illinois Athletic Club 25
Great Lakes Naval Training Station 19
Olympic Club 9
Detroit Y. M. C. A. 3
Unattached 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Only two races of the 1918 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship indoor swims remain to be held, the last of the series of races awarded to Chicago having been held Wednesday night at the pool of the Chicago Athletic Association.

In these events, Norman Ross, the great swimmer representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco, broke all existing records for the 500-yard free style swim when he stroked the distance in 5m. 53 2-5s, just one-fifth of a second slower than his trial 500-yard swim at the Illinois A. C. of Chicago last week, which did not stand as a record because Ross did not swim that event in open competition. Ross is now in army aviation service, competing on furlough. The San Franciscan's time is a better mark than the former outdoor record for the distance, of 6m. 2. 4-5s, held by J. G. Hafield of England. Second to Ross was W. L. Wallen Jr. of the Great Lakes naval training station, and third place in the strenuous race was won by Richard Simonson, wearing the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association, but just three weeks ago captain of the Northwestern University Intercollegiate Conference A. A. champion swimming team. These three were all who finished the race.

Not content with his long-distance laurels, Ross attempted to wrest the 200-yard breast stroke championship from Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club, who has been national champion at the event for eight successive years. McDermott, who was furloughed from a naval station aviation training camp to compete, swam inch for inch with Ross for the first 100 yards without being able to gain; but after that slowly drew ahead and Ross dropped behind to third place by a matter of inches at the finish, G. H. Taylor of the Chicago Athletic Association taking second, 10 yards behind McDermott.

During the course of Ross' record-breaking 500-yard swim, he broke three other existing indoor records. These were for 330 yards, which he finished in 3m. 45 1-5s., superseding the former mark of 3m. 52 1-5s. held by H. J. Heber, Illinois A. C. Ross was timed for 400 yards in 4m. 38 2-5s., bettering Heber's existing record of 4m. 52 1-5s. Ross broke the former record held by himself for 440 yards, stroking it in 5m. 8 4-5s. His own former time was 5m. 16 2-5s. Ross finished almost two laps of the 200-yard tank ahead of the second man. The two races of the men's national 1918 indoor swimming championships, which remain to be decided are the 100-yard free style, awarded to the Neptune Swimming Club, Alameda, Cal., with April 29 the probable date; and the 220-yard free style, awarded to the Los Angeles A. A., the probable date being April 30.

The Chicago Athletic Association, which now seems to have a secure hold on enough points to clinch the 1918 national team championship, will be represented in the two races in California by W. C. Earle, who captain of the team in the 1918 intercollegiate conference meet at Evanston and broke the 400-yard, 100-yard and 220-yard western intercollegiate records there. The Great Lakes naval training station may send Perry McGillivray for the two races, and the Illinois Athletic Club is considering sending two men also. Summaries of Wednesday's national championship races:

500-yard swim—Won by Norman Ross, Olympic Club of San Francisco. W. L. Wallen, Illinois A. C., second; Richard Simonson, Chicago A. C., third. Time—5m. 53 2-5s. (new world's record); 200-yard breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.; G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. C., second; Norman Ross, Olympic Club, third. Time—2m. 41 1/2s.

HOLD PATRIOTS' DAY GOLF TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Play in the open handicap medal golf tournament to be held on the course of the Lexington Golf Club starts Friday morning, April 19, and continues Saturday, April 20. Four awards will be given, for the two best net scores and for the two best gross scores. It was announced by the committee in charge of the event that post-entries would be allowed.

The proceeds from the tourney are to be donated to furthering the work of the Massachusetts Golf Association War Relief funds, and many prominent entries are expected.

TEXAS FOOD AND FEED CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—A campaign to stimulate food and feed production in Texas beyond any dimensions it has reached in the past is to be carried on during the next few months. Gov. W. P. Hobby has appointed B. F. Johnson, secretary of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, to be director of this campaign. His headquarters will be in the state capitol here. The active cooperation of various commercial organizations has been pledged.

FARRELL TO LEAD COLUMBIA
NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. J. Farrell Jr., for two years a guard on Columbia University basketball team, has been chosen to pilot the five through the 1919 season. Because of ineligibility, Farrell did not play basketball last winter.

SERVICE BASEBALL DATES ANNOUNCED

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Camp Devens baseball schedule was announced Wednesday, and contains 14 games. Harvard University will play at Ayer May 8, and several Sunday games are on the list. The game with the Boston National League club is arranged tentatively for June 6, which falls on Sunday. The schedule follows:

April 19—Fitchburg at Fitchburg: 27—Somerville at Somerville; 28—Fisk Red Tops at Devens; 29—Springfield: 12—Naval Radio School at Devens; 19—Newport Naval Reserves at Devens; 30—Brown at Providence.

June 1—Amherst at Amherst; 2—Fisk Red Tops at Devens; 9—Somerville at Devens; 15—Marblehead at Marblehead; 16—Boston Braves at Devens (tentative); 30—Newport Naval Reserves at Devens.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Only two races of the 1918 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship indoor swims remain to be held, the last of the series of races awarded to Chicago having been held Wednesday night at the pool of the Chicago Athletic Association.

In these events, Norman Ross, the great swimmer representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco, broke all existing records for the 500-yard free style swim when he stroked the distance in 5m. 53 2-5s, just one-fifth of a second slower than his trial 500-yard swim at the Illinois A. C. of Chicago last week, which did not stand as a record because Ross did not swim that event in open competition. Ross is now in army aviation service, competing on furlough. The San Franciscan's time is a better mark than the former outdoor record for the distance, of 6m. 2. 4-5s, held by J. G. Hafield of England. Second to Ross was W. L. Wallen Jr. of the Great Lakes naval training station, and third place in the strenuous race was won by Richard Simonson, wearing the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association, but just three weeks ago captain of the Northwestern University Intercollegiate Conference A. A. champion swimming team. These three were all who finished the race.

Not content with his long-distance laurels, Ross attempted to wrest the 200-yard breast stroke championship from Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club, who has been national champion at the event for eight successive years. McDermott, who was furloughed from a naval station aviation training camp to compete, swam inch for inch with Ross for the first 100 yards without being able to gain; but after that slowly drew ahead and Ross dropped behind to third place by a matter of inches at the finish, G. H. Taylor of the Chicago Athletic Association taking second, 10 yards behind McDermott.

During the course of Ross' record-breaking 500-yard swim, he broke three other existing indoor records. These were for 330 yards, which he finished in 3m. 45 1-5s., superseding the former mark of 3m. 52 1-5s. held by H. J. Heber, Illinois A. C. Ross was timed for 400 yards in 4m. 38 2-5s., bettering Heber's existing record of 4m. 52 1-5s. Ross broke the former record held by himself for 440 yards, stroking it in 5m. 8 4-5s. His own former time was 5m. 16 2-5s. Ross finished almost two laps of the 200-yard tank ahead of the second man. The two races of the men's national 1918 indoor swimming championships, which remain to be decided are the 100-yard free style, awarded to the Neptune Swimming Club, Alameda, Cal., with April 29 the probable date; and the 220-yard free style, awarded to the Los Angeles A. A., the probable date being April 30.

The Chicago Athletic Association, which now seems to have a secure hold on enough points to clinch the 1918 national team championship, will be represented in the two races in California by W. C. Earle, who captain of the team in the 1918 intercollegiate conference meet at Evanston and broke the 400-yard, 100-yard and 220-yard western intercollegiate records there. The Great Lakes naval training station may send Perry McGillivray for the two races, and the Illinois Athletic Club is considering sending two men also. Summaries of Wednesday's national championship races:

500-yard swim—Won by Norman Ross, Olympic Club of San Francisco. W. L. Wallen, Illinois A. C., second; Richard Simonson, Chicago A. C., third. Time—5m. 53 2-5s. (new world's record); 200-yard breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.; G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. C., second; Norman Ross, Olympic Club, third. Time—2m. 41 1/2s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Only two races of the 1918 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship indoor swims remain to be held, the last of the series of races awarded to Chicago having been held Wednesday night at the pool of the Chicago Athletic Association.

In these events, Norman Ross, the great swimmer representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco, broke all existing records for the 500-yard free style swim when he stroked the distance in 5m. 53 2-5s, just one-fifth of a second slower than his trial 500-yard swim at the Illinois A. C. of Chicago last week, which did not stand as a record because Ross did not swim that event in open competition. Ross is now in army aviation service, competing on furlough. The San Franciscan's time is a better mark than the former outdoor record for the distance, of 6m. 2. 4-5s, held by J. G. Hafield of England. Second to Ross was W. L. Wallen Jr. of the Great Lakes naval training station, and third place in the strenuous race was won by Richard Simonson, wearing the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association, but just three weeks ago captain of the Northwestern University Intercollegiate Conference A. A. champion swimming team. These three were all who finished the race.

Not content with his long-distance laurels, Ross attempted to wrest the 200-yard breast stroke championship from Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club, who has been national champion at the event for eight successive years. McDermott, who was furloughed from a naval station aviation training camp to compete, swam inch for inch with Ross for the first 100 yards without being able to gain; but after that slowly drew ahead and Ross dropped behind to third place by a matter of inches at the finish, G. H. Taylor of the Chicago Athletic Association taking second, 10 yards behind McDermott.

During the course of Ross' record-breaking 500-yard swim, he broke three other existing indoor records. These were for 330 yards, which he finished in 3m. 45 1-5s., superseding the former mark of 3m. 52 1-5s. held by H. J. Heber, Illinois A. C. Ross was timed for 400 yards in 4m. 38 2-5s., bettering Heber's existing record of 4m. 52 1-5s. Ross broke the former record held by himself for 440 yards, stroking it in 5m. 8 4-5s. His own former time was 5m. 16 2-5s. Ross finished almost two laps of the 200-yard tank ahead of the second man. The two races of the men's national 1918 indoor swimming championships, which remain to be decided are the 100-yard free style, awarded to the Neptune Swimming Club, Alameda, Cal., with April 29 the probable date; and the 220-yard free style, awarded to the Los Angeles A. A., the probable date being April 30.

The Chicago Athletic Association, which now seems to have a secure hold on enough points to clinch the 1918 national team championship, will be represented in the two races in California by W. C. Earle, who captain of the team in the 1918 intercollegiate conference meet at Evanston and broke the 400-yard, 100-yard and 220-yard western intercollegiate records there. The Great Lakes naval training station may send Perry McGillivray for the two races, and the Illinois Athletic Club is considering sending two men also. Summaries of Wednesday's national championship races:

500-yard swim—Won by Norman Ross, Olympic Club of San Francisco. W. L. Wallen, Illinois A. C., second; Richard Simonson, Chicago A. C., third. Time—5m. 53 2-5s. (new world's record); 200-yard breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.; G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. C., second; Norman Ross, Olympic Club, third. Time—2m. 41 1/2s.

TENNIS OUTLOOK BRIGHT AT YALE

Number of Strong Players Out for the Eli Varsity, Including C. S. Garland Jr. '20

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Camp Devens baseball schedule was announced Wednesday, and contains 14 games. Harvard University will play at Ayer May 8, and several Sunday games are on the list. The game with the Boston National League club is arranged tentatively for June 6, which falls on Sunday. The schedule follows:

April 19—Fitchburg at Fitchburg: 27—Somerville at Somerville; 28—Fisk Red Tops at Devens; 29—Springfield: 12—Naval Radio School at Devens; 19—Newport Naval Reserves at Devens; 30—Brown at Providence.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Only two races of the 1918 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship indoor swims remain to be held, the last of the series of races awarded to Chicago having been held Wednesday night at the pool of the Chicago Athletic Association.

In these events, Norman Ross, the great swimmer representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco, broke all existing records for the 500-yard free style swim when he stroked the distance in 5m. 53 2-5s, just one-fifth of a second slower than his trial 500-yard swim at the Illinois A. C. of Chicago last week, which did not stand as a record because Ross did not swim that event in open competition. Ross is now in army aviation service, competing on furlough. The San Franciscan's time is a better mark than the former outdoor record for the distance, of 6m. 2. 4-5s, held by J. G. Hafield of England. Second to Ross was W. L. Wallen Jr. of the Great Lakes naval training station, and third place in the strenuous race was won by Richard Simonson, wearing the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association, but just three weeks ago captain of the Northwestern University Intercollegiate Conference A. A. champion swimming team. These three were all who finished the race.

Not content with his long-distance laurels, Ross attempted to wrest the 200-yard breast stroke championship from Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club, who has been national champion at the event for eight successive years. McDermott, who was furloughed from a naval station aviation training camp to compete, swam inch for inch with Ross for the first 100 yards without being able to gain; but after that slowly drew ahead and Ross dropped behind to third place by a matter of inches at the finish, G. H. Taylor of the Chicago Athletic Association taking second, 10 yards behind McDermott.

During the course of Ross' record-breaking 500-yard swim, he broke three other existing indoor records. These were for 330 yards, which he finished in 3m. 45 1-5s., superseding the former mark of 3m. 52 1-5s. held by H. J. Heber, Illinois A. C. Ross was timed for 400 yards in 4m. 38 2-5s., bettering Heber's existing record of 4m. 52 1-5s. Ross broke the former record held by himself for 440 yards, stroking it in 5m. 8 4-5s. His own former time was 5m. 16 2-5s. Ross finished almost two laps of the 200-yard tank ahead of the second man. The two races of the men's national 1918 indoor swimming championships, which remain to be decided are the 100-yard free style, awarded to the Neptune Swimming Club, Alameda, Cal., with April 29 the probable date; and the 220-yard free style, awarded to the Los Angeles A. A., the probable date being April 30.

The Chicago Athletic Association, which now seems to have a secure hold on enough points to clinch the 1918 national team championship, will be represented in the two races in California by W. C. Earle, who captain of the team in the 1918 intercollegiate

LARGE OUTPUT OF SHIPS EXPECTED

Chairman Baldwin Says That 4,000,000 Deadweight Tons Will Be Produced by American Yards the Present Year

CHICAGO, Ill.—American shipbuilding, the most vital factor in American war activities, was discussed by one in the thick of the practical work today at the meeting of the shipping section of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The speaker was George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which operates the Hog Island and two other yards, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and chairman of the Board of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Mr. Baldwin expressed the view, not shared in many quarters, that the construction of 4,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping can be expected of American yards in 1918. He estimated approximately the same tonnage from other countries. He asserted that the preliminary stage of the building of fabricated ships was over and the actual race for speedy construction under way. He thought the maximum efforts of the U-boats had been reached. In 1919, he said, American shipbuilding would be in full swing, fulfilling all demands upon it.

Secretary Daniels and Secretary Lane today addressed trade paper editors and publishers. Each told of the work of his department in connection with the war.

Lord Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, will speak at the Auditorium tonight.

Speed, according to Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia, in his address on "Labor in Shipyards," should be America's battle cry. "There must, however, be no immoderate and wasteful haste," he added. "If the output of America in 1918 totals \$3,000,000 gross tons, America will done well," he said.

Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, speaking of the taking over by the Government of the railroads, pointed out the numerous advantages of standardization in locomotive construction, but added that it entailed the possibility of the halting of invention and the stagnation of improvements.

Appeal to Business Men

Necessity of Employers Cooperating With Labor to Win War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Josephine Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, on Tuesday night told business men of the nation meeting here in annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of the necessity of employers cooperating with labor to win the war.

Emphasizing the need of ships, Secretary Daniels appealed to the business men to lend their every aid to facilitate construction, through interesting themselves financially and in giving up employees useful in shipbuilding. The Secretary had heard some complaint from men of means as to when they were going to stop being asked to buy bonds, he said. "I'll tell you," he declared, "when it's time to quit subscribing—when the boys on the destroyers quit fighting."

With more men working on shipbuilding by summer we shall have enough ships "to begin to carry the men across," said the navy chief. "We have hundreds of thousands of men," he said, "but we need millions. He reported that in 12 months 718 new ships for the navy had been purchased and built and they were building 516 more. He said provision was being made for more destroyers than there were in all the world before the war. The navy has 34,000 men in France today, as against a total of 52,000 in the navy when war started, and 350,000 in the navy generally today.

"When peace comes," Secretary Daniels declared, "the first thing that will be agreed upon will be that any nation that sends out a submarine will be counted a pariah among nations. The second, an international tribunal to which to submit grievances and abide the result."

PRUSSIA'S KIND ACT TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The soldier had made a remark which, from anyone but a soldier, would have sent Mr. Chadwick into a state of eloquence, says Harold Brighouse, author of "Hobson's Choice."

"But," said Mr. Chadwick, "we're even down-hearted." "I don't see any use," said the man from the front, "in denying facts, and it is a fact that a wave of depression recently swept Great Britain. It didn't sweep the front because the front knew better. The front didn't leap with joy at the thought of a German offensive, because it knew what an offensive means and particularly what it means to the Germans, and neither did the front get dolorous about it like some of the people at home. But equally the front didn't make a noise like a pacifist and want to throw bouquets at Fritz instead of bombs. And, anyhow, the wave's passed at home now, and let's thank Germany for that."

"Thank Germany!" gasped Chadwick.

"Obviously," said the fighting man. "Some of you people had been getting a little mixed about what we are fighting for; Germany's done you the

kindness of putting you straight again."

"We are fighting for peace," put in Mr. Uttley.

"That's right," said the soldier. "And nobody knows it better than the fighting man. He's had a look at war and he doesn't like the looks of it. He thinks it's worth fighting to see the back of war forever. Of course what's queer the pitch and what gave the pacifists a bit of an inning is that the world's not divided into solid black and solid white. Very nice if it were. We could see the rights of things with half an eye. But as it is, we can't and we get logged when we meet, as I've done, a German officer prisoner who's a gentleman, and when we find that there are prisoner camps in Germany where the commanders aren't Prussians. We begin to see a little white in the German black. Then something comes along to show that the British Army's made up of men and of what Kipling called 'plaster saints' and that it isn't run like a Sunday school picnic; and we begin to see a little black on the British white. The grousers talk of the militarism of the British War Office. What else do they suppose a War Office is for? You might as sensibly blame a poem for being poetic as blame a War Office for being warlike.

"But the warlike British War Office is British, and the German War Office is Prussian. There's all the difference in that. It's the difference between black and white; the difference between criminal aggression and honest defense. And the British people are behind their War Office. It's becoming a big question whether the German people are behind the Prussian War Office. I've driven an ambulance full of German prisoners many a time and I've talked with them, and I know their War Office is getting found out, even in Germany. We found it out 3 years ago, and what's reminded us all of what we found and what's knocked pacifism on the head is the antics of the German Army chiefs at Brest.

"They miss the meaning of Britain abroad. Foreigners don't understand and they've called us a nation of hypocrites. We are not a nation of idealists. We came into this war open-eyed, waiting a day or two to get our eyes quite clear so that we could weigh the facts and face the facts. Well, a nation of idealists does not always live up to its ideal. And being at war for an ideal doesn't alter the fact that we are at war and that war is a dirty business. The only glory in this war is the beginning and the end."

"We don't swagger about our ideals in England. We just have them, like noses, and take them for granted. We don't applaud ourselves when five million men volunteer to defend a treaty. We grieve about our navy when it only saves the world. We're a nation of grumbler because we're a nation of idealists. Nothing sticks like an ideal. German, when she did the no-annexation lie and the yes-annexation fact on the invaded provinces of Russia, took us all back to the beginning and to the reasons of the war. It shook us out of our thinking about politicians and food and the wages of the working man and the wages of sin which are the profiteers and it sent us hard and fast to one ideal. It's the war of a moral ideal against material interests. I don't know that you could have a finer war than that; I sure you couldn't have a war that's more necessary."

"There doesn't sound much lack of confidence about you," said Uttley. "No," said the soldier; "you see, I'm not a German. I have something I can believe in. I don't see what Fritz can believe. He can't believe, after Brest, that he's fighting a war of defense and he doesn't believe in his new offensive, so he can't believe in a war of conquest. He believes in material interests, and his wife is starving. He believes in material interests, and England's raising another half million fit men this spring. He believes in material interests, and America is raising a million and a half men to be in France this year, and ten thousand aeroplanes. I dunno, but I'd be getting skeptical if I were Fritz. And, of course, he is getting skeptical. You can't try to believe in a thing that isn't there and not get skeptical. And when you're skeptical about your war, you lose your war."

"Prussia made a fool of herself at Brest. If she'd made a decent peace with Russia, she'd have kept up the pose of a defensive war to her people and she'd have gone on duping some of our people. She missed the chance. The mask is off. She's nakedly, brutally for aggression and conquest. And I'm very much obliged to her for coming out of the camouflage. It closed up the ranks of England; the war goes on between a Britain with a faith and a Germany without one. Who'll win?"

"Shake hands on it," said Mr. Chadwick.

LARD PRICES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By a notice dated March 8, 1918, made under the Bacon, Ham and Lard (provisional prices) Order, 1917, the Food Controller has raised the maximum first-hand prices which may be charged by refiners in the United Kingdom, of lard imported unrefined from the United States, Argentina or Canada. The new prices are 15s. per cwt. on the occasion of a sale direct to a retailer, and 15s. per cwt. for other sales. The increase has been rendered necessary by the increased cost of raw lard in the countries of origin.

"I don't see any use," said the man from the front, "in denying facts, and it is a fact that a wave of depression recently swept Great Britain. It didn't sweep the front because the front knew better. The front didn't leap with joy at the thought of a German offensive, because it knew what an offensive means and particularly what it means to the Germans, and neither did the front get dolorous about it like some of the people at home. But equally the front didn't make a noise like a pacifist and want to throw bouquets at Fritz instead of bombs. And, anyhow, the wave's passed at home now, and let's thank Germany for that."

"Thank Germany!" gasped Chadwick.

"Obviously," said the fighting man. "Some of you people had been getting a little mixed about what we are fighting for; Germany's done you the

NOMINATIONS FOR HARVARD BOARD

Names of Twenty-Four Graduates Sent to Alumni for Selection for Election as Overseers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Names proposed for nomination to the board of overseers of Harvard College have just been selected by the nominating committee, and are now being mailed to all the alumni. There are 24 names, from which seven are to be marked on the nominating ballots to be sent in by mail by each alumni voter. The names of the 14 nominees receiving the highest number of votes in this nominating ballot will be placed on the official Australian ballot to be voted at the annual election on the coming commencement day in June. The vacancies to be filled on commencement day, Thursday, June 20, are five for the full term of six years, one for a term of three years, and one for a term of two years. The nominating ballots must be received by the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, on or before June 1.

The names proposed by the committee, from which names are to be chosen by the mail ballot, are as follows:

Henry Cabot Lodge 1871 Nahant, Mass.
John W. Weeks 1871 Milton
Francis Randall Appleton 1873 New York
Charles Franklin Thwing 1876 Cleveland
Morris Gray 1877 Newton
Alvah Crocker 1878 Fitchburg
Henry Jackson 1880 Boston
Charles Allerton Coolidge 1881 Boston
Henry Dwight Sedgwick 1882 New York
Benj. Burditch Thayer 1883 Boston
William Cowper Boyden 1886 Chicago
Julian William Mack 1887 Chicago
Oliver Prescott 1889 N. Bedford
Robert John Cary 1890 Chicago
Minot Simons 1891 Cleveland
John Lodge 1892 Boston
Edwin Godfrey Merrill 1898 Bedford Hills
James Handasyd Perkins 1898 New York
Ira Nelson Hollis 1899 Worcester
Nicholas Biddle S. B. 1900 New York
Benjamin Loring Young 1907 Weston

The overseas whose terms expire on commencement day this year are as follows: Augustus Everett Willson, A.M., LL.D., Louisville, Ky.; Louis Adams Frothingham, A.B., LL.B., Boston; Owen Wister, A.M., LL.B., L.H.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederic Adrian Delano, A.B., Washington, D.C.; Thomas William Lamont, A.B., New York, N.Y.

Certificates for Harvard Men

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At its last meeting the Harvard University board of overseers voted to issue to undergraduates who leave college for active military or naval service before receiving their degrees certificates testifying to their attendance at the university and their work done as candidates for those degrees. It was also voted to grant similar certificates to their eligibility for a degree to men who have passed their entrance examinations but have never registered at the university because of having enlisted in military or naval service.

In the first group several competent men were named, including leading superintendents throughout the country. Of these Mr. Thompson was one. He was the only Boston man recommended in the general list. While all the names have been placed in the hands of the School Committee, those of the men outside of Boston are not made public, as Mr. Buxton deemed it unfair to do so when they have not been consulted on the matter.

In replies to the question regarding the local men, Mr. Thompson is first choice in 10 cases and second in one case; Jeremiah E. Burke is first choice in two cases and second choice in two cases; Frank W. Ballou is first choice in one case and second choice in three cases; Augustine L. Rafter is first choice in one case and second choice in two cases; Mary C. Mellyn is second choice in one case.

The letter was sent (a) to the state superintendent of education in every New England state and in every state in the country having at least one city of over 200,000 population; (b) to the superintendents of schools in every city in the country of over 200,000 population; (c) to professors of educational administration in universities having a special chair of educational administration. In all 27 city superintendents, 23 state superintendents and seven professors of educational administration were asked to name suitable persons for the post.

PROHIBITION AND NATIVE WINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Liquor Board is sending out instructions to native wine manufacturers that in view of the amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act recently passed by the Legislature, they would not, henceforth, be allowed to advertise their product or to send out salesmen to solicit orders, but that they might continue to operate until the end of this year. It is estimated that there is \$5,000,000 worth of liquor in the Province. Distillers and export dealers are making strenuous efforts to induce the Dominion Government to purchase the entire stock of liquor on hand, which they say can be readily turned into alcohol for munition purposes, and in that way a very serious loss to themselves would be averted.

PRICES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N.S.—The cost of living is going down in Nova Scotia, according to a commission man, who recently quoted prices on potatoes, onions, apples and other commodities. "Last year," he said, "potatoes of an inferior quality were selling in Halifax at from \$2.50 to \$3 the bag; now we are selling fine Prince Edward Island stock at \$2 the bag. Onions were \$8 the bag a year ago and now they are \$2.25 the bag. Apples are also cheap. Last year at this time it was difficult to get a good barrel of apples for less than \$4.50, while today, a barrel of good fruit can be bought for between \$2 and \$3."

Instead of diminishing, the conception of the importance of the part which agriculture should play at the present time tended to increase, but the duties of the proprietor of today were very different from those in medieval times. Landowners today had a social function to perform which it would be dangerous and useless to

The J. L. Hudson Co.
"Gros with Detroit"

188-90 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Headquarters for

The Nemo Corset

All fittings by Nemo Institute Graduates. Complete line of all Nemo models.

COSET SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING

DISTILLER SAYS DRIES HAVE WON

St. Louisan Who Had Long Been a Contributor to Anti-Prohibition Campaigns Admits Defeat of the Wet Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"Prohibition will be the rule in the United States within 18 months, so far as liquors like whiskey are concerned, whether another State ratifies the federal amendment or not. The stocks now on hand will be exhausted by that time, and there will not be any more made. I do not expect to see the distilleries in this country reopened. Prohibition is an accomplished fact. President Wilson has done what the prohibitionists would never have been able to do."

This is the valedictory of Sigmund Lang, who has retired after devoting 45 years to the liquor business, and who, according to his own statement, finds, after casting up the accounts of what he has spent in the whiskey business, that he has paid in revenue taxes \$1,880,000, besides \$350,000 as contributions to anti-prohibition campaigns and to "charity."

The Lang whiskey house in St. Louis has been a landmark in the liquor district. It was established by Sigmund Lang's father, and handled the annual output of 16,000 gallons from a Lang-owned distillery in St. Louis. The distillery has been sold to a soft drink maker. The barrels held here have been disposed of for \$75,000.

"Arkansas was the first blow to us," said Mr. Lang. "Prohibition there cut off a huge business over night. Then came Iowa. I did business in 10 states of the South and West, and Arkansas was the beginning of the end for me. But I saw the present situation coming a long time ago."

"All the years I was in business, the whiskey man was the shining mark for every movement that wanted money, whether it was a church bazaar or a presidential campaign committee. I have been asked for money by everybody from the Salvation Army to the woman suffrage campaigners. I gave it, too, to everybody except the suffrage outfit. I knew what suffrage would mean to the fellow in the liquor business, and I simply could not grant their requests. Force of habit made it hard to refuse even them. The people who were the first to call on us when they needed help, were the first to oppose us when the tide of public sentiment turned against the liquor business. I thought it all over and decided to quit."

Mr. Lang points out that 60 per cent of the grain used by distilleries went back to feedstuffs, that it was used in finishing fine grades of beef. The country is now feeling the effects of the action in a good many ways," he explained. "For instance, the chemical companies here have been unable to get a sufficient supply of alcohol to meet their requirements. In Arkansas 200 stave mills cutting oak have been closed. They were making barrel staves. At each mill 20 to 25 men and teams have been thrown out of work, in addition to the mill hands. But I am out of it."

FRUIT AND RAILROAD MEN MEET IN MOBILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—A joint meeting of the local officials of the several railroads having terminals at Mobile and

the fruit and truck growers of Southern Alabama, Mississippi and Northern Florida was held on Wednesday at the Hawthorne Hotel. The purpose was to devise ways and means by which this class of farm products may be more intelligently handled and transported to northern markets, and to bring about a greater cooperation among the farmers toward assisting in relieving the congested car situation. H. G. Barclay, general agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was chairman.

In an interview Mr. Barclay stated that there is an unusually large crop of early spring vegetables, berries, etc., and asserted that the meeting would result in great good to the growers and truckers of this section.

NEGRO LAWMAKER AIDS HIS RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N.Y.—One of the most important bills introduced by Assemblyman Johnson, the first Negro ever elected to the New York State Legislature, amending the civil rights law, has been passed by both houses. Assemblyman Johnson believes it will be approved by Governor Whitman and become a law.

Concerning newspapers, the report said, in part:

"The newspaper has not only monopolized the news, but it has drawn to itself the best of literature. Both magazines and publishers of books are more attractive to writers and pay more than they can afford, while their cheapness appeals to the readers. To the future historian, the point is not without interest, and we are providing for his needs."

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In the Artist's Workshop

Down the hill and across the meadow ran Dan, stopping only when he reached the edge of a little brook, where he threw himself down under a clump of willows. It was the first day of summer, clear and hot, and the shade of the willows was most refreshing. Not a leaf seemed to stir in the still air; only the brook ran noisily on. Presently Dan rolled over on his back and, with hands clasped under his head, gave himself up to a leisurely study of the leafy branches above him.

"Little boy, little boy!" suddenly called a voice not far from him. Dan looked around and saw the prettiest lady, standing on the other side of the brook, waving to him. She wore a big flower-laden hat, and by her side stood a large wooden bucket.

"Little boy, little boy!" she called again; "will you help me fill my bucket?"

Dan jumped up, bounded across the stream on some stepping-stones, and was soon standing beside her.

"I need a lot of water today," she explained, "so I brought this big bucket, and now I can't manage it."

"Oh, that's easy enough," said Dan, reaching for the bucket. "I bring water up to the house every day. Can't I carry it for you now?" he asked, as he deposited it brimming full.

"Thank you," said the pretty lady; "If you will do this for me, I will show you my paint shop."

Dan looked surprised, for he thought he knew all the country around; there was no paint shop, except the one down in the village.

The pretty lady smiled; it was just the nicest, kindest smile. "I am the Artist," she explained, "and I think you would enjoy visiting my shop."

"Oh, I am sure I would," said Dan, "now that I know who you are. Is it far?"

"No," answered the artist lady; "we are already there."

Dan looked more surprised than ever, for he couldn't remember taking a step, and yet they were in a big grove of trees, standing before a long low wooden house which he was sure he had never seen in any of his rambles. He followed his guide up the steps and into a large, square room, where he carefully set down the bucket of water.

"You can help me, if you want to," said the pretty lady, "for I have a great deal to do today. The hot weather has come on quite suddenly and, therefore, all the trees must take on a deeper shade. This, you see," pointing to a big vat of green paint, "was the tone I used in the springtime."

Dan stood on tiptoe and looked in. It was the most beautiful shade of light, tender green; just the color he had seen on the trees, when they first put out their new leaves.

"But now," remarked the Artist, pouring into the vat a quantity of blue paint, "we must make it darker."

"Will that do it?" asked Dan, in amazement.

"It will when this is added," pouring in a much smaller quantity of yellow. "Don't you remember how green is made?"

"Why, of course, it's made from yellow and blue, isn't it?" responded Dan. Then, under her direction, he mounted a stool and helped her stir the great mass, with a little paddle she brought him.

"Now, go to the window," she said presently. "I think I have it just right. Just watch what happens."

Dan did as he was bid. All about him were trees, still wearing their light green suits, but, as he looked, he saw them gradually change to a deeper tone. It was done so softly and quietly that, unless you had been watching closely, you never would have noticed it. Yet there they were, at least two shades darker than before.

"Oh, how pretty!" he exclaimed. The Artist came and stood beside him. "These are busy times," she said, "for from now on, there are many changes; the trees will take on still deeper hue and then, later, there will have to be added different shades of brown, deep yellows and even flaming reds."

"I know," cried Dan, "that is when the fall comes. But you don't have much to do in winter, do you?"

"More than you think," replied the Artist, "for while, in some countries, I have only to spread over everything a big coat of white, the seasons in other countries change

The Spring Festival in China

In the United States, one knows that spring has come when he sees boys playing marbles and flying kites. In China, there are regular spring playing festivals that all the people have a part in and which are especially interesting for children.

America has had some experience in pageants but, to tell the truth, boys and girls probably did not care as much for them as did the grown people who got them up. That's not the way the Chinese children feel about their spring festival. In the first place, they have always had it, just as western children have always had May Day, and then they are all very much in earnest about it.

Just when the spring festival comes depends on the moon. It is the beginning of the year in China, and in the first moon the magistrates and other important persons in the town go out in a procession "to meet the spring."

There are acrobats and other theatrical performers who sing as they go, to the accompaniment of cymbals and flute, and the officials are carried in sedan chairs.

One of the features of the procession is the spring ox, which is made of paper. There is also a paper Mang

very little; and every morning and evening, whether it is winter time or summer time, there is a great deal to be done; much more than during the rest of the day."

"Why is that?" asked Dan.

"Haven't you ever noticed how the sky changes at sunrise and sunset?"

"Oh, often," replied Dan.

"Well, come, it is almost sunset time now." She led the way into an adjoining room and Dan thought he had never seen so many colors as he saw there. He watched her while she prepared some wonderful reds and yellows, and soon he saw the sun go down behind the trees, a big ball of red.

"There wasn't much to that," he said.

"But wait," replied the Artist, hurrying from vat to vat. "The real work comes after the sun sets. First, I use a good bit of soft gray, then one by one the other colors are applied."

Dan turned again to the window. The trees were no longer there; instead, he was looking out over the ocean and at his right a long, low range of mountains dipped down into the sea. The sky above the water-line, now a gray blue, slowly changed while he was watching into a pale turquoise; then came wonderful streaks of clear lemon, soft rose color and lavender. Every minute there was a different combination of colors and tints; sometimes one color was more pronounced, sometimes another, while the mountains turned to the same shade of lavender, only deeper in hue. By and by, the colors paled in the sky and the mountains grew almost black, and it was hard to see anything at all distinctly.

"How did you like it?" asked the Artist.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"You're very fortunate," said the Artist, "for you are the first person I have ever admitted to my workshop. Do you see those little paint pots?" she added, pointing to a row of pots on shelf. "These are what I use, when I only want to add a touch of color—to touch up the apples on a tree or paint the roses on a bush."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"Not more than I need. The rose leaf takes a touch of reddish brown, and there's bright yellow for the streaks on the bumblebee's body, and red for the cardinal bird, while the forget-me-nots take this pale blue and the arbutus this soft pink. Then, you know, there are the wings of the insects; they include ever so many colors—but I usually take just a speck of the rainbow hues for them."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"You're very fortunate," said the Artist, "for you are the first person I have ever admitted to my workshop. Do you see those little paint pots?" she added, pointing to a row of pots on shelf. "These are what I use, when I only want to add a touch of color—to touch up the apples on a tree or paint the roses on a bush."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"Not more than I need. The rose leaf takes a touch of reddish brown, and there's bright yellow for the streaks on the bumblebee's body, and red for the cardinal bird, while the forget-me-nots take this pale blue and the arbutus this soft pink. Then, you know, there are the wings of the insects; they include ever so many colors—but I usually take just a speck of the rainbow hues for them."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

How Alfred Burned the Cakes

More than a thousand years ago there lived in what we call the south of England, but what was then called Wessex or the country of the West Saxons, a great writer named Asser. Now this Asser was a Welshman from St. Davids, but he became a close friend of Alfred, the King of the West Saxons, who has ever since been known as Alfred the Great. King Alfred, or Alfred, as his name really ought to be spelt, was always looking about him for scholars to help him to teach his people. So when he found Asser, he made him Bishop of Sherborne, a little enough town today in what is known as Dorsetshire, but then the second great city in Wessex, the first being Winchester. And there Asser wrote, in Latin, a very famous book, all about this King Alfred and the things he did when he was King.

Later scholars have tried to prove that Asser never wrote this book at all. But it is nearly certain that he did write it, although some other writers may have added to it later on, just as Alfred himself did to other books. One reason for believing this is that Asser, being a Celt, always speaks of the English as Saxons, just as a Celt would. Whereas a writer who was not a Celt would have confined the word Saxon to the Saxon settlements, Sussex and Wessex, Essex and Middlesex, and would have referred to the people as a whole as the English or rather the Angles.

Anywise, Bishop Asser wrote his book, in his home down by the tumbling Little Scir burn, a century and a half before William the Conqueror came into England. And in that book he told wonderful things about Alfred, for Alfred was not only a great soldier and a great scholar, but a great law-maker and a great administrator. Indeed, Alfred was more even than all this, for he was one of the best men that ever lived. Many people think that he was the greatest of all the rulers about whom we read in history. He certainly worked harder for the good of the people than anyone else we know about. One of the interesting things about him was that everything he wrote he wrote in English, and not, as the habit of educated people then was, in Latin. He said that he wanted all his people, and not only the scholars, to be able to read what he stands for the real ox which works in the fields in the spring time. The whole spring festival is related to the planting of seeds and the growing of crops.

It is at the lantern festival, on the 15th day of the first month, that the children have the best time. Brightly colored lanterns are everywhere, at the doors of shops and houses, and carried in processions. Boughs of evergreen are also placed above the doors and there is an abundance of "moon cakes," little round sweet rice cakes.

The boys dress up in all sorts of fantastic clothes, sing, dance and give little plays. They wear masks of animals and of other human faces. Companies of them go about through the streets of their villages, and from one village to another. Now and then a group of maskers will be seen on high stilts. There is a very pretty dance where every dancer carries a lighted lantern. This is called the lantern dance.

There are acrobats and other theatrical performers who sing as they go, to the accompaniment of cymbals and flute, and the officials are carried in sedan chairs.

One of the features of the procession is the spring ox, which is made of paper. There is also a paper Mang

true, but most were not, whilst some of them were true about other people. But the chroniclers and the minstrels liked to tell them about Alfred, on account of his being such a great man whom everybody knew. One of these stories which seems to be true is the story of how he spoiled the cakes. And it is like this. It was during one of the Danish invasions when the Danes were burning up the land, Alfred himself, with a little band of followers, had escaped into the woods, and came, all alone one day, to the hut of one of his own swineherds, and stayed there for shelter and for hiding.

Now it was so that the herd's wife did not know that the fugitive was the King. So that once when she had made some cakes and set them to bake, she told the guest, who was sitting by the hearth, mending his bow and feathering his arrows, to look after them while she was busy about something else. But Alfred, who was thinking more about his bow than the cakes, and more about the Danes than either, forgot all about the cakes, so that when the woman came back she found them burned and useless. Whereupon she snatched up her spit, and drove the King out of the hut, with a torrent of words, which have been made up into a Latin verse, and translated like this:

"Then wherefore turn them not?

"You're glad enough to eat them when they're piping hot."

There are, of course, very many versions of this story, and the original one of all makes the King meekly turn the cakes, at a word from the woman before any harm was done. For, as the English homily quaintly puts it, "Then the evil wife waxed wroth of a sudden, and said to the King, in angry mood: 'Turn the loaf, so that it does not burn; I see every day what a lusty eater thou art.' He straightway obeyed the evil wife as needs he must."

Another story says that this swineherd was Denewulf, the swineherd whose wisdom was so great Alfred had him educated, and made him bishop of the great diocese of Winchester. But there are many reasons why this could not have been the case. And, indeed, the stories are told by two different writers.

This brief, but true story, reminds one of Goldsmith's lines, in his well-known poem "The Deserted Village":

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew."

That small head could carry all he knew."

And so it was with little Nipper, a small Yorkshire terrier, frolicsome and affectionate, and full of liveliness. For a small dog of his kind, he was unusually bright and knowing, endowed with more than an average amount of sagacity and powers of reasoning. He made an excellent companion and was well behaved and obedient; his little doggie ways were most lovable. One summer, several years ago, we had settled down at a Scottish farmhouse, in the border country, near the Solway Firth. It was called Tor, the Norwegian word for a wood, and pleasantly situated on a slope behind which a large plantation of Scotch fir trees filled the air with their delightful resinous aroma, and provided plenty of cones as firelighters for the huge kitchen fireplace. At a short distance in front were the shores of the Solway, and it was a most interesting sight to watch the flowing tide rushing across the large tracts of flat, velvety sand with amazing rapidity.

Now our friend, little Nipper, being well brought up, was not in the habit of giving way to immoderate barking. One night, however, after some hours sleep, we were all awakened by loud and incessant barking on the part of Nipper, who slept on the hearth rug in our room. We at once knew that something unusual must be happening, especially when we also heard the deep barks of the collie dogs outside joining in chorus. Nipper was

Caught in the Water Grass

If you had seen the sparkling little silver fish swimming, you would have thought he was the new moon, playing on the water on a clear summer night. Now, one day, this little fellow was playing with his sister and they had swift chases after one another, everywhere around rocks and sea-shells and lily stems. His sister was "it" and was chasing him for the last time before they left their play for the morning and went home to dinner.

You can imagine that they were both swimming just as hard as they could, for Brother didn't want to be caught and Sister wanted to catch him if she could. She almost touched him, when he spied some thick water-grasses down at the bottom of the river, and swam down to them just as swiftly as could be and dodged in and out among them till he came to a quick stop because the grasses got hold of him and twisted all around him. He tried to wriggle out of them quickly, but the more he wriggled the tighter the grasses held him; so pretty soon he was so tightly caught that he could not wiggle fin, not a bit of fin.

"Oh, sister," he cried. "You drove me in here. Now get me out; please get me out. We'll be late for dinner, if I don't get out of these grasses in a minute."

"You mustn't blame me, brother, 'cause we were just playing, and it's all right anyway. You'll get out. I know, but you can't guess how funny you look with all that grass around you, so that all I can see of you is just your nose and your eyes and part of your mouth. Now I'll go and get mama and papa, just as quickly as ever I can, and don't you fret."

"Hurry, please, sister, and tell them to hurry, too," cried the little fish, as loud as a little fish could that was caught tightly by water-grasses, "cause I can't move a fin; I can't wiggle a fin."

"I surely will hurry," said Sister as she swam straight home, just as fast as she could.

She found p

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In Stuart days mulberry trees grew where Buckingham Palace now stands. Bird Cage Walk and The Mall are both names belonging to the town of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, the Restoration and Queen Anne. Swift in his letters to Stella witnesses to the fashion to be met with in the Mall of an evening. "It is prodigious," he remarks, "to see the number of ladies walking there." Stretching along the Mall on the north side was once a row of fine old trees which overhung the road by the park wall.

In the shade of these trees near the entrance to Spring Gardens was the memorable institution of the Milk Fair, established probably when the game of Mall began first to be played. The keeping of cows and the selling of milk to the rank and fashion was a privilege granted by royal decree to the gate keepers, the practice being kept up by the descendants of the original milk sellers until quite a late period. Evelyn in his Diary records having "treated divers ladies of his relations" in the Spring Gardens in June, 1649, but five years later Cromwell and his Puritans had shut up the garden, and the diarist in May, 1654, is taken by "My Lady Gerrard" to Mulberry Gardens, "now the only place of refreshment about the town for persons of the best quality to be exceedingly cheated at."

Arlington House was the first to stand on the site of King James' Mulberry Garden. In 1703 it gave place to a red brick structure built by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, a view of the Mall, the canal and other walks being one of the attractions of the house, which George III subsequently bought, and settled on Queen Charlotte in exchange for old Somersett House in the Strand. It became known then as Queen's House. At that time, just as in after days, when the palace was practically rebuilt, nothing could be said to the credit of its appearance. Commonplace it was and commonplace it has remained, at any rate in its external appearance.

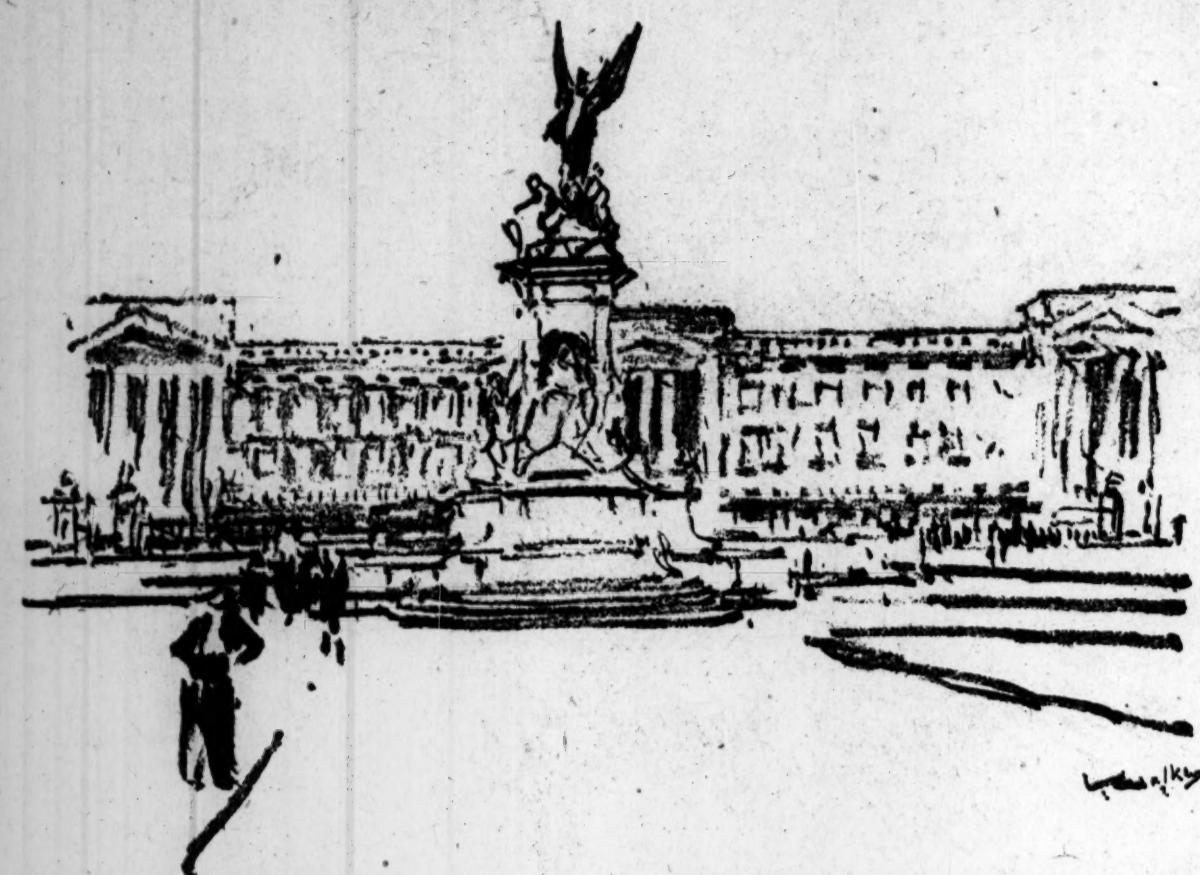
Two royal interviews which took place, in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, between George III and Dr. Johnson, and Charles Dickens and Queen Victoria, relieve somewhat the tedium of the palace chronicles. Dr. Johnson had what may seem, at this distance of time, peculiar views concerning the merits of some of the kings of England. He had notably an "extraordinary partiality for Charles II," and "took fire," whenever anything was said against that monarch. James II, too, he thought a very good King, except that he "unhappily believed that it was necessary for the salvation of his subjects that they should be Roman Catholics." On one occasion Johnson drew a comparison between Charles II and George I, all to the advantage of Charles. "George the First knew nothing, and desired to know nothing; did nothing and desired to do nothing," etc. As for George II, the worthy doctor "roared with prodigious violence against" him. The storm was happily allayed by an Irishman present who exclaimed complacently, "Poor George II."

Johnson appears to have put up with George III and to have gone so far, after an interview, as to compare him favorably with Louis XIV of France and Charles II. "Sir," he said to the King's librarian, "they may talk of the King as they will, but he is the finest gentleman I have ever seen." Dr. Johnson was in the habit of frequenting the library at the palace, which he had helped to form, and King George, on being informed of his visits, "signified a desire that he should be told the next time that Johnson did come." Boswell describes the interview: "Accordingly, the next time that Johnson did come, as soon as he was fairly engaged with a book, on which, while he sat by the fire, he seemed quite intent, Mr. Barnard stole round to the apartment where the King was, and, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, mentioned that Dr. Johnson was then in the library. His Majesty said he was at leisure, and would go to him; upon which Mr. Barnard took one of the candles that stood on the King's table, and lighted His Majesty through a suite of rooms, till they came to a private door into the library, of which His Majesty had the key. Being entered, Mr. Barnard stepped forward hastily to Dr. Johnson, who was still in profound study, and whispered to him, 'Sir, here is the King.' Johnson started up, and stood still. His Majesty approached him, and at once was courteously easy."

The King appears to have asked Johnson's opinion on a number of literary subjects and persons, and the conversation ended with a proposal by His Majesty that the doctor should undertake a literary biography of England. The whole conversation is given at great length by Boswell, the incident of the interview between the King and commoner being regarded by Boswell, and probably by Johnson himself, for he was a strong monarchist, as one of the most remarkable incidents of his life."

With Dickens and Queen Victoria things passed somewhat differently. The first time that the Queen had expressed a wish to see Dickens was in 1857, after his acting of "The Frozen Deep." She sent round asking him to come and receive her thanks, but Dickens said that being in his "farse dress," he must beg to be excused, and persisted in his refusal. It was not till 1870 that Dickens presented himself before the Queen, and in the meantime she had expressed a wish to hear him read the "Carol," but ineffectually.

The 1870 interview arose out of Dickens' possession of some remarkable photographs of the battlefields of the Civil War which he had brought from America. The Queen, hearing of them, expressed a wish to see them and Dickens sent them, and then finally went to Buckingham Palace at Her



A view of Buckingham Palace

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY AND JUGO-SLAV

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—In December last, in the Military Commission of the Austrian Delegation, Dr. Anton Korosec, president of the Jugo-Slav Club, made a vigorous speech, which was, in fact, a formal indictment of the Austro-Hungarian Army for excesses committed against the Jugo-Slavs. The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* published the following extract:

"Dr. Korosec spoke of the executions which have taken place in the south. He quoted a whole string of cases in which, thanks to an absolutely perfect system of denunciation, a large number of innocent people have been imprisoned, convicted in spite of their innocence, and even executed without sentence. In Bosnia, the corps of Bosnian sharpshooters was organized and specially instructed to proceed in hostile fashion against the population. The numbers of innocent people who have fallen victims to persecution count at least by tens of thousands. In the fortified quarters of Trebinje the prisons have been, since the beginning of the war, filled with the most notable citizens."

Readers of *L'Homme Libre* will see, he states, that the documents published in the paper on the matter were authentic, but that the judgment supplies another and extremely interesting fact, in the shape of a statement of the number of shares in Haasenstein & Vogler of Berlin, held by Charles Georg, the founder and president of the "Société Européenne de Publicité," amounting to no less than 1501 shares of 1000 marks, out of a total of 2000, or, in other words, three parts of the capital of the German Society. Charles Georg, the other states, who had founded the "Société Européenne de Publicité" and remained at its head was, and still remained the chief of an important advertising firm in Geneva of which the name had been, up to a few months ago, A. Haasenstein & Vogler, and this was the same name as that borne by a Berlin firm among whose directors Georg figured and in which he held shares to the extent already stated. The order goes on to cite a number of the same circumstances, already enumerated by Lysis in his series of articles on this subject, and concludes by saying that the presumptions to be drawn are such that the order made on Jan. 4 that the "Société Européenne de Publicité" should be sequestered will be maintained.

CONCESSION TO FARMERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Agriculture announces that, by arrangement with the Food Controller, any farmer who complies with all the cultivation orders served upon him by his agricultural executive committee, and is prepared in addition to break up permanent grassland subsequent to the date of this notice, will be entitled to a license enabling him to reserve for the use of his own stock without any restriction whatever any crop, except wheat, which he can satisfy the executive committee and the local representative of the Ministry of Food was grown on such additional land, provided he makes previous application to the executive committee and specifies the field or fields of grass he proposes to plow. The executive committee will, immediately on receipt of such application, issue a cultivation order covering the land in question, unless they decide, in any particular case, that the application is unreasonable.

TEXAS TO AID ITS FARMERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas House of Representatives has passed a Farmers Relief Bill authorizing the western counties to loan to farmers funds to buy seeds and necessary supplies for the cropping of tracts not to exceed 60 acres. The counties draw upon the state treasury, so that the State is the ultimate lender. A lien on the prospective crop is taken, and liberal terms of repayment are stipulated.

Dr. Korosec concluded as follows: "We suffer acutely because of these

outrages. But this extermination and persecution have engendered a great desire for liberty, independence and self-determination for our people. It is in this atmosphere that our declaration was created and no one will ever again be able to eradicate from the hearts of our Jugo-Slav people the ideal of liberty, independence and self-determination."

It is to be noted that this speech has not been published in its entirety, both these extracts having been taken from the official Reichsrat korrespondenz, which is subject to the censor. The speech created such widespread indignation, however, that Prince Auersperg rose in defense of the army to protest against it, as well as against the speech of the Czech delegates, and threatened the Slav delegates with reprisals if they should continue to refer to these matters. The Jugo-Slav delegate Fon, in a spirited protest, defined these threats.

LORD HUGH CECIL ON GERMAN TERMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OXFORD, England—Speaking at a meeting at the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford, in support of the War Loan, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., said that some very distinguished men, acting, he was persuaded from the most patriotic motives, thought it wise to use peaceful and conciliatory language with the presumed purpose of trying to induce their enemies to a reasonable and lasting peace. He respected very warmly and deeply the patriotic motive and purpose of those utterances, but he was sure that they were mistaken and untrue. They were untrue because they did not bring peace, they did not help to bring peace, but, on the contrary, they had, if they had any effect at all, retarded and postponed peace. The distinguished men who used this language made a mistake both about the English temperament and the German temperament. There was little doubt that there was a peace party in Germany and more important peace party in Austria; but nothing was more certain than that the peace party was not likely to be dominant in either country except under pressure of misfortune. They would never succeed in attaining peace by encouraging the German peace party, but they might obtain peace by discouraging the German war party.

The recent events in the East of Europe, he said, had proved that German ambition would be pressed by the German Government as far as German force would carry it. The dominant party in Germany told them today, as in 1914, that the whole art of statesmanship was force, and nothing but force. That was an unstatesmanlike and inhuman attitude of mind, but it was necessary that they should realize that they had not to do with great statesmen, such as Bismarck or Frederick the Great. If they had there would be more to be said for peaceful overtures from Great Britain. Those who used the language he was criticizing perhaps unconsciously assumed that they had to deal with men wise enough to see that the true interest of Germany was to make peace almost on any terms the Allies liked to ask now. He was sure that was the interest of Germany, but the German Government did not and would not think so. It was the interest of Germany because the Allies must become relatively stronger against Germany and Austria in the next year, and the Central Powers must become relatively weaker.

There were two great events, he declared, which were quite certain to happen within the next few months which would quite sensibly and imperceptibly change the present position of the war. England and her allies would be building more ships at a greater speed than the Germans were able to destroy them, and the American army would take the important part in military operations which it was ultimately destined to play. From that time Germany's path must be downward to increasing weakness and destruction. Therefore, had there been a Bismarck or Frederick the Great they would have been already the recipients of most pressing overtures for peace, which by this time would have been, perhaps, unwisely, accepted. Bismarck or Frederick the Great would never have challenged the world to arms, but, having to deal with people not capable of the highest statecraft, it was useless to invite them to a reasonable peace. If they wanted peace they must proceed with the war as vigorously and relentlessly as possible.

Dr. Korosec concluded as follows: "We suffer acutely because of these

SWISS PROFESSOR ON UNITED STATES

Dr. Rappard, Member of Recent Swiss Economic Commission Gives His Impressions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Dr. William Rappard, Professor of National Economy in the University of Geneva, a member of the Swiss Economic Commission, which recently visited America, has, since his return, been giving addresses at various Swiss centers on his impressions of the United States. The meetings have been largely attended, and the professor has been doing valuable work in correcting many false impressions about America which are prevalent among the home-staying Swiss.

Dr. Rappard's last address was delivered before the New Helvetic Society at Zürich and the audience filled the largest hall in the city. At the beginning, he said, he wanted to contradict the assertions so frequently made, that in America the only thing which counted was the dollar. This was by no means the case. The Americans took the keenest interest in all public affairs and were extremely well informed on all the main happenings in Europe. The Swiss commission had to reckon, as a matter of course, on the fact that the neutral states found less sympathy from a belligerent, than the Allies, who had taken upon themselves the burden of war. The masses of the American people were against Germany because of her attack upon Belgium, the sinking of the "Lusitania," and the network of intrigue and conspiracies of the German diplomats in America. As Swiss in foreign colonies were usually intimately associated with the Germans, and in the American cities especially, belonged to German gymnastic associations and German singing societies, there was a certain feeling of suspicion amongst the Americans against the Swiss. This feeling was not improved by incidents connected with the persons of Herr Hoffman in Berne and Herr Ritter, the former Swiss Minister at Washington.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the meeting:

"The Swedish National Woman Suffrage Association expresses its deep gratitude to the Government for their promise to introduce this year a bill on political suffrage for the women of Sweden, and especially for their willingness not to mix this question with other constitutional ones. Considering that during the war several countries have been ready to meet the claim for woman suffrage, especially in Denmark, where since 1915 women have been the political equals of men; in England, where the reform has passed the House of Commons, and is in sight of immediate realization; in Holland, where, during 1917, the women have won eligibility for election to both Chambers, and the constitutional barrier against the suffrage has been removed; in the United States, where the most important of the Eastern States, New York State, has now given women their full political rights; in Russia, where women lately have voted at the elections for the Constituent Assembly; and in Hungary, where a Government bill among newly enfranchised groups includes special categories of women; the Swedish N. W. S. A. hopes and expects that the Parliament of Sweden will also give to Swedish women the political influence which is rightly theirs, the men having won their universal suffrage, so that Sweden may not remain the only country in Northern Europe where women are still considered political minors."

Dr. Rappard told of the interviews members of the commission had with prominent American statesmen, and especially of his meeting with President Wilson, Colonel House and Mr. Root. He was greatly impressed with the personality of the President, as a leader directing the main lines of his country's policy, in no way disturbed by minor questions. He found the President anything but the "nebulous doctrinaire" his enemies would make out. Colonel House was the trusted friend of the President, he said, and he gave Dr. Rappard the definite assurance that no American soldiers would set foot across the Swiss frontier so long as no enemy invaded Switzerland.

With Senator Root the professor's experience was somewhat different. Mr. Root made no secret of the fact that he had little sympathy with the neutrals. He refused to approve the Swiss policy, but finally admitted that the best policy for Switzerland might not be that which he himself thought right and proper.

Dr. Rappard found that on the whole theliking for Switzerland had not decreased in America. The Swiss were known there as industrious and intelligent workmen, and their political institutions were held in high esteem. Just as they had taken from America the two-Chamber system, so had the Americans adopted from them the Initiative and Referendum.

The statements in some sections of

the Swiss press that America entered the war to secure her property and investments in England and France had done Switzerland considerable injury in America. Just as injurious and erroneous were the stories that the war industries had kindled the war enthusiasm of the Americans. Some Swiss papers had also made the wonderful discovery that America's great armaments were chiefly directed against Japan. All these assertions were absolutely absurd. The popular feeling in America against militarism, and against any form of oppression, had its origin in the fact that the ma-

ny who used the language he was criticizing perhaps unconsciously assumed

that they had to deal with men wise enough to see that the true interest of Germany was to make peace almost on any terms the Allies liked to ask now.

Dr. Rappard concluded as follows:

"We suffer acutely because of these

jority of the Americans, the Puritans, the Quakers, and the German "48-ers" and others, had fled from oppression, and the hatred of any form of compulsion still lived in their descendants today.

In the discussion which followed Professor Rappard's address, Professor Fleiner referred to the fact that the foundations of the constitution in Switzerland, the oldest republic, and in America, the greatest republic, in the world are the same. "In State convictions and opinions we Swiss," he said, "must go to school in America. We must have the greatest respect and admiration for the Americans when we see how, without any system of military conscription, they have entered the ranks to fight for the freedom of nations. America is a model for us in the development of republicanism. America teaches us also that in the development of our own institutions, and in the care of our own State, we must look for the happiness of our country and people."

PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—A large number of delegates from all parts of the country assembled in Stockholm for the annual meeting of the central board of the National Swedish Suffrage Association. The vice-president, Dr. Karolina Widerström, in her opening address briefly reviewed the important events of the past year in Sweden and other countries. Then followed the election of officers, Dr. Karolina Widerström being elected president, and the reading of reports, Miss Ebba Pauli gave an address on "Some Desiderata With Regard to the Laws Concerning Children." In the evening addresses were given by Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, the only lady factory inspector in Sweden, and by Mrs. Ella Hagen.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the meeting:

"The Swedish National Woman Suffrage Association expresses its deep gratitude to the Government for their promise to introduce this year a bill on political suffrage for the women of Sweden, and especially for their willingness not to mix this question with other constitutional ones. Considering that during the war several countries have been ready to meet the claim for woman suffrage, especially in Denmark, where since 1915 women have been the political equals of men; in England, where the reform has passed the House of Commons, and is in sight of immediate realization; in Holland, where, during 1917, the women have won eligibility for election to both Chambers, and the constitutional barrier against the suffrage has been removed; in the United States, where the most important of the Eastern States, New York State, has now given women their full political rights; in Russia, where women lately have voted at the elections for the Constituent Assembly; and in Hungary, where a Government bill among newly enfranchised groups includes special categories of women; the Swedish N. W. S. A. hopes and expects that the Parliament of Sweden will also give to Swedish women the political influence which is rightly theirs, the men having won their universal suffrage, so that Sweden may not remain the only country in Northern Europe where women are still considered political minors."

The courts have also held that what applies to the State applies to all its subdivisions. In other words, the one-year limit on pensions holds good in every city, town, school district and precinct of every kind. This bars out the firemen and policemen especially. In 1912 the last constitutional convention voted unanimously to submit an amendment abolishing the one-year limit. The popular vote killed it by 16,708 to 11,440, a two-thirds affirmative vote being necessary for adoption.

LIBERAL PENSION ACT TO BE SOUGHT

Many Public Employees of New Hampshire Urge Abolishment of One-Year Limit Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—An effort by policemen, firemen, school teachers and other public employees to remove the anti-pension provision from the New Hampshire state constitution is being made in connection with the assembling of the constitutional convention. The convention meets at Concord June 5, and 434 delegates have been elected to it representing all the cities and all but two of the towns of the State.

The Bill of Rights in the Constitution provides that "economy being a virtue in all states, especially in a young one, no pension should be granted but in consideration of actual services; and such pensions ought to be granted with great caution by the legislature, and never for more than one year at a time."

This article was in the original constitution as adopted in 1784 and has never been changed. Although the "especially in a young one" does not now apply to New Hampshire which is as old as any of the United States, the economy advocated by the founders has been practiced so faithfully that a pension is a rare thing in New Hampshire. There are less than a dozen pensions at the present time in the entire State, paid for out of the public treasury.

What the pension advocates desire to eliminate is "never for more than one year at a time." In 1915 the legislature for the first time passed a teachers' pension law which provided that certain pensions should be paid in 1915 and certain others in 1916. The legislature meets but once in two years and the courts held that the grant of pensions for the second year was unconstitutional. The only way the legislature can give pensions every year is to meet every year and vote them.

The courts have also held that what applies to the State applies to all its subdivisions. In other words, the one-year limit on pensions holds good in every city, town, school district and precinct of every kind. This bars out the firemen and policemen especially. In 1912 the last constitutional convention voted unanimously to submit an amendment abolishing the one-year limit. The popular vote killed it by 16,708 to 11,440, a two-thirds affirmative vote being necessary for adoption.

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEATRE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Among its garment features this store specializes on

Suits for Stout Women

They are the products of the specialist who tailors exclusively for fashionably costuming the stout figure.

Choice may be made of serges, silvertones, Poiret twills, tricotines and tweeds.

Priced \$28.50 to \$45

GEORGIA SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Nat. E. Harris, former Governor of Georgia, has brought from Washington an order which makes the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta a reserve

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
PRICES EASE OFF

Oil Issues Among Most Prominent Shares in New York List and They Are Weak as a Class—Trading Quiet Again

Today's early New York stock market did not amount to much more than it has most of the time lately. Prices were slightly off again. Oil issues were more or less prominent on account of recording some of the largest declines in the list. California Petroleum was weak. Sinclair, Oil lost a point and Mexican Petroleum and Texas Company were down 3/4 of a point each.

The New York market remained rather soft late in the first half hour. Hide and Leather preferred opened weak in New York.

Gulf, after opening down a point at 105, dropped to 107 1/2. Sinclair Oil opened off 3/4 at 26 3/4 and declined nearly a point further. Texas Company opened at 142, a loss of 1/2, and declined a point further. U. S. Rubber opened off 1/2 at 53 and declined nearly a point further. Wilson was down 2 1/2 at the opening at 53 and needed nearly a point further before midday. U. S. Smelting opened off 3/4 at 39 3/4 and dropped to 38. General Electric was off 3/4 at the opening at 137 3/4 and dropped the fraction before midday. Reading opened off 1/4 at 79 1/2, declined to 78 1/2 and rallied to 79 before midday. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 89 3/4. After improving to 90 it declined to 89 3/4.

Boston Elevated and U. S. Smelting were weak on the Boston exchange.

The general tone was slightly better in the early afternoon, but trading was almost at a standstill. Gulf had a recovery of 2 points before the beginning of the last hour. Boston Elevated was off 2 points at 56 1/2.

New York total sales, 338,200 shares, \$352,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GREAT NORTHERN

	1915	1916
Month of March	\$8,489,603	\$82,695
From Jan. 1.....	17,282,899	671,529
NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO		
February.....	1915	1916
Oper. revenue.....	\$629,635	\$586,735
Net income.....	182,677	198,802
From Jan. 1.....		
Oper. revenue.....	\$1,262,623	\$1,165,742
Net income.....	305,761	346,664
CHICAGO & ALTON		
February.....	1915	1916
Oper. revenue.....	\$1,426,375	\$59,660
Net oper. rev.....	64,959	287,155
Oper. income.....	9,707	288,057
Deficit.....	65,109	263,478
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.....		
Oper. revenue.....	\$2,670,091	\$420,095
Net oper. def.....	96,884	471,211
Oper. deficit.....	207,497	879,713
Deficit.....	334,726	826,888
RUTLAND		
February.....	1915	1916
Oper. revenue.....	\$262,685	\$12,344
Net oper. def.....	24,289	58,728
Oper. deficit.....	43,103	59,674
From Jan. 1.....		
Oper. revenue.....	\$572,655	\$21,526
Net oper. deficit.....	19,273	134,496
Oper. deficit.....	56,944	135,786
Decrease.....		

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

Total reserve, £31,000,000, decreased £175,000; circulation, £47,880,000, decreased £118,000; bullion, £60,436,000, decreased £99,300; other securities, £102,069,000, decreased £11,417,000; other deposits, £132,193,000, decreased £18,079,000; public deposits, £40,477,000, increased £3,789,000; government securities, £56,868,000, decreased £2,440,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 18 per cent, compared with 17.10 per cent last week and compared with an advance from 19.10 to 19.50 per cent this week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £401,300,000, compared with £324,150,000 last week and £253,110,000 this week last year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4 1/2%, cables 4 7/8%, 60-day bills nominally 4.7390, and 90-day 4.71. Franc cables 5.70%, checks 5.72. Lira cables 5.90, checks 9.91%. Swiss cables 4.23 and 4.28. Guilders 4 1/2% and 47. Peseta 26.50 and 26.35. Stockholm 34 and 33%. Ruble notes were dull and lower at the nominal quotation of 11 1/2@11 1/2%. These are the lowest figures on the reaction from 14%@15 some time ago.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cold tonight, and Friday; strong easterly winds diminishing Friday and becoming variable.

For Southern New England: Cloudy and continued cool tonight; Friday fair, no much change in temperature.

For Northern New England: Fair, continued cool tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 33° 10 a.m. 33° 12 noon 34°

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. Albany 34 New Orleans 46 Boston 35 Philadelphia 37 Chicago 34 Denver 34 Pittsburgh 34 Cincinnati 42 Portland, Me. 30 Des Moines 22 Portland, Ore. 46 Jacksonville 42 San Francisco 50 Kansas City 34 St. Louis 40 Nantucket 22 Washington 36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 13 1/2 hours. 12 22 p.m. Sun sets 7:31 Moon sets 8:28 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:31 P.M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Last Open High Low sale

Adams Ex. 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2

Alaska Ju. 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2

Alaska Gold. 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2

Allis-Chal. 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2

Am B Sugar. 75 75 74 1/2 74 1/2

Am Can. 41 1/2 41 1/2 40 40

Am Car Fy. 78 78 75 1/2 75 1/2

Am Cot Oil. 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2

Am H & L. 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2

Am H & L pf. 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2

Am Ice Sec. 18 18 17 1/2 17 1/2

Am Ice Sec pf. 45 45 45 45

Am Int Corp. 53 1/2 53 1/2 53

Am Linseed pf. 71 71 71 71

Am Loco. 61 1/2 61 1/2 60 1/2

Am Shipbld. 115 115 112 112

Am Smelt'g. 76 76 74 1/2 74 1/2

Am Smt pf. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Am Steel Fy. 63 63 61 1/2 61 1/2

Am Sugar. 100 100 99 1/2 99 1/2

Am Tel & Tel. 99 1/2 100 1/2 99 1/2

Am Wool pf. 93 93 93 93

Am Writ pf. 21 21 20 20 20

Anaconda. 63 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2

Atchison. 82 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2

Atchison pf. 81 81 81 81

At Gulf cf. 109 110 107 1/2 107 1/2

At Gulf pf. 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2

Bald Loco. 74 74 73 73 73

Balt Loco. 96 96 96 96

Balt & Ohio. 51 1/2 51 1/2 50 50 1/2

Barrett Co. 86 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2

Barrett pf. 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2

Batopilas. 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Beth Steel. 77 1/2 77 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2

Beth Steel Sp. 21 21 20 20 20

Beth Steel Spf. 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2

BIG Goodrich. 43 43 43 43

Brown Sh pf. 98 98 98 98

Burns Bros. 121 1/2 121 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2

Butte & Sup. 19 19 19 19 19

Cal Pac Cor. 42 42 42 42

Cal Petrol. 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2

Cal Petrol pf. 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2

Can Pacific. 136 1/2 136 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2

Central Fdy. 38 1/2 38 1/2 37 37

CF Leather. 104 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2

CF Leather pf. 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2

Cer de F. 31 31 31 31

Ches & Ohio. 55 55 54 54 54

CM & St Paul. 38 38 37 37

CM & St Paul pf. 67 68 66 1/2 67 1/2

Chi R16pfwi. 55 55 54 55 55

Chi R17pfwi. 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2

Chi & N W. 90 90 90 90

Chile Cop. 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Chino Cop. 41 41 41 41

Cochrane. 21 21 21 21

Com & St L. 31 31 31 31

Com & St L pf. 30 30 30 30

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L pf. 100 100 100 100

Com & St L

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WAR WORK FACTOR IN STEEL TRADE

Immediate Building of Larger Gun Works and Increase in Manufacture of Largest Shells Determined by Government

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The most significant development of the week in the iron and steel trade is the definite shaping of government plans for the immediate building of larger gun works than the United States has today and for a corresponding increase in the manufacture of the largest shells at new plants, according to the Iron Age. The new artillery program will include many 16-inch howitzers mounted on trucks. Their manufacture is likely to be undertaken by a great interest not now engaged on guns, and deliveries are not counted on before late 1919 or early 1920.

This first week of the country's second year in the war is thus marked by the clearest indications yet given that American steel output will at length be so far taken up by the Government and its allies as to leave little for so-called ordinary uses either at home or abroad.

The vast enlargement of the nation's offensive preparations that has come in the fortnight has already stirred the machine tool trade. Great activity is looked for also from the doubling of the output of various shell plants, by government order, and the call for large numbers of motor trucks to be sent at once to France.

Steel mills have been under pressure from Washington in the past week in an effort to have January and February shortages made up, particularly those in plates. The mills have had the help of a better car supply, which in the Pittsburgh district has been especially fortunate in view of the large proportion of output required by the Government. The leading producer there has turned nearly 90 per cent of its recent production into government and war contract channels, and several plants in the same district that lately have given 60 to 75 per cent of their production to such business are now considerably exceeding these figures.

Great Britain's call for 300,000 tons of ship steel is growing more urgent, and for part of this special consideration has been ordered. A large order of shell steel for the Allies is also awaiting distribution. Meantime an arrangement has been made under which the inquiries of Canadian roads for 250,000 tons of rails will be withdrawn from the market. Much of this will be placed in Canada, and mills here will relieve those in Canada of a large quantity of shell steel.

Every week's delay in the placing of the 100,000 cars that have long been scheduled at Washington increases the chances of repeating next winter the disastrous traffic breakdown of January and February. Should these orders be given out tomorrow, weeks would be required for the manufacture of car appliances on which plants partly idle should now be at work. Precious time is being lost without good reason.

Steel ingot production in March is estimated at more than 3,525,000 tons, on the basis of returns from 29 companies making 85 to 90 per cent of the total. This represents an increase of 30 per cent over the average for January and February, and is parallel with the remarkable recovery in pig-iron production.

The chief item of interest in ship plates is the settlement under which 200,000 tons will go to Japan. Half of this is to be covered by existing contracts, with much of the material now in storage on the Pacific Coast ready for immediate shipment, and half is to be put through under new contracts.

LACKAWANNA STEEL QUARTER'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report of the Lackawanna Steel Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31 shows a net profit of \$2,996,747, equal to 34.15 per cent on the stock compared with \$2,457,000, equal to 30.40 per cent in the similar period of 1917. The statement follows:

1918 1917
Net earnings \$3,759,982 \$4,363,649
Interest, etc. 227,418 372,920
Balance \$3,482,569 \$3,993,729
Depreciation, etc. 185,822 528,729
Profit (loss), 2,996,747 3,457,000
Unfilled orders (tons), 706,199 922,096

The 1917 figures have been adjusted by the proper proportion of the provision for war excess profits taxes which was taken up in the final income account for that year.

CHICAGO TO BUILD SHIPS

CHICAGO, Ill.—This city is to have a shipyard that will turn out 45 steel ships a year of 2500 tons each, and another to build 2000 concrete vessels of 2200 tons each for domestic purposes. The steel ships will be built by the Chicago Marine Corporation, capitalized at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, and a charter will be obtained soon. The concrete ships are to be built by the Foundation Company, employing 27,000 men.

HASKELL & BARKER CAR CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Haskell & Barker Car Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31 as follows:

1918 Increase
Gross \$2,634,192 \$1,495,825
Rep. renew etc. 292,333 12,416
Exp. renewals 300,000 160,000
Net profits 72,337 12,416
Dividends 660,000 495,000
Reserve 1,880,859 551,241
"Increase, 12,416 to \$9,27 a share on 220,000 shares, no par value, against \$2,18 in the preceding year.

OFFERINGS OF NEXT BOSTON WOOL SALES

BOSTON, Mass.—At the final series of auctions of Australian wools to be held in Boston April 17 and 18, the following approximate quantities will be offered (bales): Greasy topmaking merino 1700, greasy short combing merino 600, greasy combing pieces and broken merino 2200, carbonizing and broken merinos 100, greasy superior and good lambs merinos 2000, scoured' fleece 700, scoured pieces and locks 500. The total is 7800 bales.

HIGHER GASOLINE PRICES EXPECTED

One to Two Cents a Gallon More Anticipated, on Account of Advances in Crude Oil

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Advances of one to two cents a gallon in the price of gasoline are expected shortly. The proposed increase is considered necessary, because of advances in prices of crude oil, labor and other supplies. Such increases as will be made will be kept within reasonable limits, it is said, and no attempt will be made to exact any higher price than actual refining costs make necessary.

Refiners are paying 50 cents to \$1 barrel more for their crude supplies than a year ago. Other costs also have increased heavily. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has made an average increase in all classes of labor of 79 per cent and in common labor of 98 per cent in the last two years and seven months.

While costs of crude oil and other supplies have been advancing, prices of gasoline have shown slight change from a year ago. In big consuming centers gasoline has advanced only one cent a gallon.

The following table shows current prices of gasoline, tank wagon basis, in important cities, compared with prices about a year ago:

	Current year's price	price
Baltimore	22	22
Boston	25	24
Charleston	24.5	25.5
Chicago	21	24
Cincinnati	24	23
Dallas	22	23
Denver	24	23
Houston	26	23
Kansas City	20.3	18.9
New York	24	23
Norfolk	22.5	22.5
Orleans	25.5	25
Oklahoma City	25	23
Philadelphia	24.3	22
Pittsburgh	26	23
Richmond	22.5	22.5
St. Louis	20.4	18.4
San Antonio	26	22
Wilmington	24.3	23

The question as to whether there will be a sufficient supply of gasoline this year at all points is principally one of transportation. In some sections numerous service stations have been closed by certain companies. The Gulf Refining Company closed stations in New Jersey because of its inability to transport gasoline to them. Probably other refining companies will be able to take care of this territory, but this is not known certainly.

DIVIDENDS

The Nevada Wonder Mining Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, payable May 21 on stock of record April 30.

The Public Service Investment Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15, 1918.

The United States Glass Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 25 to holders of record April 15.

The Consolidated Progressive Oil Corporation has declared a regular monthly dividend of 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1/2 or 1 per cent April 15 to holders of record April 1.

The Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the preferred stock, and a dividend of \$5 per share on the common, both payable May 1, to stock of record April 15.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many applications have been made to the War Finance Corporation, "not yet organized," for loans varying from \$5,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Applications cover all character of public utilities claimed by applicants to be necessary to war work. It is reported that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has asked for a loan of \$60,000,000 on the ground that it is a war essential feeder to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as well as to passenger traffic in Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILROAD'S POSITION BETTER

Prospects for Greater Earnings Declared to Be Bright—Government Control Is Praised

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Erie road's annual meeting President Underwood said: "On every hand there is prospect for more earnings. After watching Erie for 15 years and comparing what it had in the way of business and plant then and what it has in business and plant today, I am convinced the stock has greater intrinsic merit than ever before.

The country paid no attention to James J. Hill when he said transportation was breaking down and that billions would be needed to keep transportation needs up to the nation's requirements. Transportation did break down, and it was high time that the Government took over the railroads. The railroads will come out of government control better off than ever before.

"Under federal control we shall have intelligent supervision of the railroads and an improvement in physical conditions. Competition will be done away with. Many inequities that have grown up in operation of the railroads will be eliminated. For the first time railroad affairs are being administered by railroad men. The three regional directors who now have charge of railroad operations are trained railroad men."

A resolution was introduced by Albert Handy, holder of 10 shares of common stock, who said that by publication of articles he had written for the New York Evening Post and the New York Times the Erie had received thousands of dollars of free advertising. He offered a resolution calling for an investigation of the passenger department, because the passenger department had reprinted, for advertising purposes, an article of his, published in the New York Times, and for which he had received no remuneration from the Erie. No one could be found to second this resolution.

Publication of the annual report has been postponed until the contract with the Government can be drawn up and submitted to stockholders. It was expected this would be ready for submission at this meeting, but it will not be ready for a week or 10 days. The meeting was therefore adjourned until April 22.

ST. PAUL ROAD IS TO BUILD CARS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the sanction of the United States Railroad Administration, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road is building 5000 freight cars at its own shops. About 50,000 tons of steel will be required. Otherwise, railroads in the United States are placing few contracts but industrial roads have made inquiries for tank cars. The action of the Government on purchases of both locomotives and cars, in accordance with previous program, is awaited with considerable interest.

The Canadian Government, in addition to 5750 cars placed with the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, has ordered 750 steel flat cars and 650 coal cars from the Eastern Car Company, and 1000 steel frame box cars from the National Steel Car Company. Additional orders for refrigerator, tank and passenger cars are expected to be placed in the Dominion in the near future. Thus far, the Canadian Government has ordered 8150 cars and is also about to consummate contracts for 150 locomotives, including 100 to be built by the Montreal Locomotive Company and 50 by the Canadian Locomotive Company.

THE CONSOLIDATED PROGRESSIVE OIL CORPORATION HAS DECLARED A REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF 1/2 PER CENT AND AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF 1/2 OR 1 PER CENT APRIL 15 TO HOLDERS OF RECORD APRIL 1.

THE CHICAGO, WILMINGTON & FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY HAS DECLARED A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF \$1.50 PER SHARE ON THE PREFERRED STOCK, AND A DIVIDEND OF \$5 PER SHARE ON THE COMMON, BOTH PAYABLE MAY 1, TO STOCK OF RECORD APRIL 15.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF \$1.50 PER SHARE ON THE PREFERRED STOCK AND A DIVIDEND OF \$5 PER SHARE ON THE COMMON STOCK HAVE BEEN DECLARED, BOTH PAYABLE MAY 1, TO HOLDERS OF RECORD APRIL 15.

THE ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE COMPANY HAS DECLARED THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 PER CENT ON THE COMMON STOCK AND OF 1/2 PER CENT ON THE PREFERRED STOCKS. THE COMMON DIVIDEND IS PAYABLE APRIL 15 TO HOLDERS OF RECORD APRIL 12 AND THE PREFERRED IS PAYABLE MAY 1 TO HOLDERS OF RECORD APRIL 1.

THE NASHAWANNA STEEL QUARTER'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report of the Lackawanna Steel Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31 shows a net profit of \$2,996,747, equal to 34.15 per cent on the stock compared with \$2,457,000, equal to 30.40 per cent in the similar period of 1917. The statement follows:

1918 1917
Net earnings \$3,759,982 \$4,363,649
Interest, etc. 227,418 372,920
Balance \$3,482,569 \$3,993,729
Depreciation, etc. 185,822 528,729
Profit (loss), 2,996,747 3,457,000
Unfilled orders (tons), 706,199 922,096

The 1917 figures have been adjusted by the proper proportion of the provision for war excess profits taxes which was taken up in the final income account for that year.

THE CHICAGO TO BUILD SHIPS

CHICAGO, Ill.—This city is to have a shipyard that will turn out 45 steel ships a year of 2500 tons each, and another to build 2000 concrete vessels of 2200 tons each for domestic purposes. The steel ships will be built by the Chicago Marine Corporation, capitalized at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, and a charter will be obtained soon. The concrete ships are to be built by the Foundation Company, employing 27,000 men.

HASKELL & BARKER CAR CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Haskell & Barker Car Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31 as follows:

1918 Increase
Gross \$2,634,192 \$1,495,825
Rep. renew etc. 292,333 12,416
Exp. renewals 300,000 160,000
Net profits 72,337 12,416
Dividends 660,000 495,000
Reserve 1,880,859 551,241
"Increase, 12,416 to \$9,27 a share on 220,000 shares, no par value, against \$2,18 in the preceding year.

BIG INCREASE IN STEEL'S SURPLUS

Corporation Has Rolled Up Huge Total After Charges of More Than \$700,000,000 or \$138 a Share on Common

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual report of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows strength in all departments. The company has accumulated a surplus of \$2,173,748.

Despite the fact that federal taxes cost the company \$1,161,802, close to \$5 a share on the outstanding common stock, net earnings were \$11.09 a share on the junior issue. In other words, it figured on the same basis as the 1916, earnings for the year were close to \$16 a share on the common stock.

The company's working capital as of Dec. 31 amounted to \$12,199,833. This compares with \$9,273,899 as of Dec. 31, 1916. Comparison shows as follows:

Year Cur. assets Cur. liaab. Wkg. cap. 1917 \$24,219,564 \$62,322 \$107,505,437
1916 271,577,776 75,485 21,835,585
1915 15,830,322 6,58 9,9 4,481,984
1914 25,496,768 6,5 16,971,984
1913 81,216,886 22.5 11.0 30,582,184
1912 54,240,049 15.0 5.7 2,605,240
1911 55,300,296 15.4 5.9 4,665,494
1910 87,407,187 24.3 12.2 36,772,510
1909 79,073,695 21.9 10.6 33,521,918
1908 45,728,771 12.7 4.0 10,342,986
1907 100,126,694 21.9 15.6 65,190,986
1906 98,128,589 27.2 15.2 32,742,802
1905 68,585,493 19.0 8.5 46,365,816
1904 30,267,529 8.4 1.0 5,047,852
1903 56,416,654 15.4 4.9 12,304,919
1902 90,306,525 20.0 10.7 34,253,658
1901 60,690,108 16.6 6.6 16,820,940
Total 1,505,918,282 22.9 12.4 701,635,510

*Deficit. †Yearly average. ‡9 months.

While the earnings of the company in the current year may not be so large as in either 1916 or 1917, substantial profits are assured.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF BALTIMORE

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Aspenwall Bradley, who has been connected with the Yale University Press as an expert in typography, is the latest man of letters to join the United States military forces and procure a commission as a first lieutenant in the sanitary corps. Mr. Bradley's latest output as an author has made public his studies of the folk-lore and ballads of the settlers in the highlands of the border states. But he had previously won a reputation as an interpreter of French art and literature, and as a poet.

Francisco Cambó, or Francisco de A. Cambó y Batlle, to give him his name in full, who has become Minister of Public Works in the new Cabinet, is one of the most striking figures in Spanish politics. Being profound in his convictions and bold in his methods, Señor Cambó is always listened to with great respect and interest. He entered politics very early, becoming president of the Centro Escolar Catalánista from which have sprung the majority of the great figures of the Regionalist movement, which has for its object the independence of the northeast province of Spain, Catalonia, including Barcelona. For a time he was foreign editor of La Veta de Catalunya, a leading Barcelona newspaper, also he was a professor of mathematics, but now he is one of the foremost lawyers of Barcelona, with a specialty in mercantile and financial business, and is comisario of the great Universal exhibition of Barcelona which is to take place when the war is over. But, above all, he established and took the lead in the Solidaridad Catalana, and is now the acknowledged and vigorous leader of Catalanism in Spain.

Leonor F. Lorre, a representative of capital on the reconstituted National War Board of Labor, has been president of the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company since 1907, and is generally conceded to be one of the ablest men of his calling among the eastern transportation company administrators. He was so recognized as far back as 1893, when he served as one of the judges on transportation at the Chicago Exposition. He was chairman of the American delegation to the International Railway Congress held in Paris in 1900, and at a later session of the same congress was one of seven Americans chosen for service on a permanent international commission. The secret of his ranking is to be found in a combination of innate capacity, first-class training in engineering at Rutgers College, New Jersey, and the long disciplinary experience he had in railway building in Mexico as well as in the United States before he settled down to administrative tasks that he has undertaken for an unusually large number of the railroads of the country west of the Hudson River. He has the technical knowledge of railroading that most of the older sort of presidents lacked, and to this he has added the specialized knowledge in finance and settlement of company policies that has come with later-day service on administrative boards of large corporations. His loyalty to Rutgers College, of which he is a trustee as well as an alumnus, is pronounced; and it is with his backing that the institution has pushed ahead rapidly of late years. Mr. Lorre is a native of Illinois.

Key Pittman, of Nevada, one of the State's representatives in the United States Senate, is naturally leading in the effort to secure action by Congress which will facilitate the standardization of the price of silver and authorize modes of export of a commodity which Nevada produces in large quantities. The bill which he has introduced in the Senate, as a war measure, has the general support of the Treasury Department as to its broad outlines. Senator Pittman is a native of Mississippi, whose experience as an emigrant first to the State of Washington, then to the Klondike region of Alaska, and back to Nevada, has given him full knowledge of all the practical aspects of the mining industry. In Alaska he not only worked as a miner, but showed unusual civic spirit in creating and maintaining forms of law, and acting as a law officer. His success in the Alaska venture enabled him to proceed to Nevada fortified with resources that ultimately made him a prominent figure in the mining world. His election to the Senate in 1913 was by a popular vote unanimously confirmed by the Legislature. His speeches and votes in the Senate reflect a knowledge of conditions in the West which make him an important representative of that region.

Edwin P. Stanley of Manchester, Mass., who has been chosen commander of the Department of Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, has been an important official of that organization for some years, and prominent as a delegate from the community to political and other kinds of conventions. His service in the Civil War began early in the conflict and was with the nineteenth Massachusetts regiment of volunteers. One of his experiences was confinement in Libby prison. His knowledge as an appraiser and dealer in real estate has contributed considerably to the growth and prosperity of one of the most beautiful of the shore towns of the State.

RECRUITING OF COAL MINERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Government has decided to proceed with the recruitment of 50,000 coal miners who are fit for general service, and a communication to that effect had been addressed to the secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. In order to make available for recruitment the necessary men, the Home Secretary has issued a decertification order to apply to men employed in or about

coal mines who were, on Nov. 2, 1915, unmarried or widowers without any child dependent upon them, and had on Jan. 1, 1918, attained the age of 18 years and eight months, but had not on that date attained the age of 25 years. The order is not to affect any certificate of exemption issued on grounds of employment since Nov. 22, 1917, to a person whose certificate of exemption was withdrawn by the Home Secretary's order of that date. The directors of national service in the regions concerned will get into touch with representatives of employers and of men so that the men selected may be chosen either by age groups or by ballot, as may be found more suitable to meet local conditions. Adequate safeguards will be arranged so as to permit of the retention in the mines of persons who are considered indispensable for the safe working of the mines. Applications for the renewal on personal grounds of the exemption withdrawn by the decertification order may be made to local tribunals within the limits prescribed by the regulations and instructions for applications for renewal.

BY OTHER EDITORS

We Are All Soldiers

CHICAGO EVENING POST—We must regard ourselves as utterly at the command of the nation's needs, as completely under obligation to serve and sacrifice as any man who carries a rifle or aims a big gun. Because you are a civilian you are not at liberty to consult your own comfort or convenience, to seek your own profit or pleasure. Duty is as much your word as the word of the soldier. The fact that you live in security increases your responsibility. Every right of life you enjoy is paid for in blood of some man who has surrendered his life for the sake of his country. Unless we can come to this attitude of mind, and come speedily, it will be necessary for our Government to go farther than it has yet gone in making the wearers of civilian clothes realize that they are part of the national organization for victory. If we do not voluntarily save from our own tables the food that our defenders must eat; if we do not voluntarily turn the energies of business and industry and agriculture to the task of our common salvation from the foe, then requests for cooperation must become orders to be obeyed under penalty. Democracy cannot be allowed to destroy itself by a mistaken conception of what is due to it. The men who are defending it by submitting to the absolute dictation of their officers cannot be allowed to suffer and to die in vain because civilians are unwilling to restrict individual freedom and to make themselves equally submissive to the demands of this supreme occasion. As a matter of fact, there is no ethical dividing line between the civilian and the soldier in this war, whatever legal line may be drawn. We are all soldiers—or ought to be. The man who will not serve as loyally and utterly in civilian clothes as the man in khaki should be drafted into some kind of uniform and made to do whatever work he is best fitted to perform. Nor should his social or economic status excuse him.

Foreign Language Newspapers

LAKE COUNTY TIMES (Hammond, Ind.)—We are getting tired of seeing foreign language newspapers on the news stands. It is pretty hard to get some people to be Americans and they never will get to be Americans when they can get their mental pabulum from newspapers edited by foreigners with foreign old-world ideas. This country ought to stop the publication of all newspapers published in foreign languages. This is America. Make our foreign born population learn to read the English language and do business in the English language. These German and Greek newspapers, to say nothing of the Italian, Polish, Hungarian newspapers, ought to be banned.

United States Fleet and the War
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Somewhere behind the curtain of secrecy and censorship the American fighting ships are doing good and valiant work. So much we can count on. The exigencies of war are such that the belligerents cannot always come into the open and tell the people what is going on. Much is being said, day after day, about the American army. This is right and proper because the land fighters are holding the center of the stage—but we accept with confidence, though without knowledge, the belief that the men afloat are doing their part. We know that certain ships were sent abroad, lined up with the allied fleet and assigned to service there. We hear it intimated that American battleships are acting as convoys for the transports. This rumor is denied by the next authority one meets, who says the British fleet is furnishing the convoys for American transports. We know that American destroyers have given a good account of themselves. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said the other day that American ships had sunk many submarines about which he must maintain secrecy. Along the Atlantic coast there are rumors that the ships of the United States are doing this, that and the other, but nobody knows because the scenes are being enacted behind the curtain. Some time ago Secretary Daniels was criticized from one end of the country to the other. This was about the time that he abolished liquor from the navy. Later, feeling underwent a change. It was declared that Secretary Daniels was misunderstood and that he had raised the navy to greater efficiency than ever before. He accepts the praise of course, but shakes his head when asked for information. We know the fleet is doing its part, even if we do not know where it is. Some day the curtain will be rolled up and we shall know.

SPRUCE FOR AEROPLANES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
EUGENE, Ore.—The Willamette Pacific Railroad, running from Eugene, Ore., to Marshfield, Ore., which was completed some time ago, is making available for aeroplane construction some of the choicest spruce timber in the Pacific Northwest. This line, which is 121 miles long, is being operated by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

PAPERS RAISE PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All afternoon papers in St. Louis have increased the prices of all editions from 1 cent to 2 cents. The morning papers increased their prices some time ago. Cost of materials and new zone postage rates are given as reasons for the increase.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

BEACON

A COUNTRY-CITY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. HILLSVIEW, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, both summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to and from the school farm by automobile. Arrangements may be made for taking children throughout the summer at HILLSVIEW.

FOR THE GIRLS—Household arts—cooking, home care, furnishing and decoration—gardening and horticulture.

FOR THE BOYS—Manual Training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses.

COLLEGE TRAINED LEADERS—Who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy. For illustrated booklet address

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 401 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Wanted

We offer unusual opportunity to 4 or 5 young men commanding bookkeeping experience. We prefer men from 25 to 35 years old, and only want such as are capable of development. Write stating age, experience, references and salary required. Address G 27, Monitor Office, Boston.

PRINTER WANTED—Three skilled catalogues; union state qualifications fully first letter. Address X 10, Monitor Office, First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COLLEGE woman, secretary-stenographer, bookkeeper, does position in Chicago; adaptable. Add. C 30, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE

IN A FAMILY of three, an experienced cook, who will also do the ironing; good wages and good room and board. Address: New York City, Mrs. MARY M. HYMAN, New McNeil Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Metropolitan Park Commission, Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for excavating and grading, paving, and improving the Mystic Valley Parkway Extension between Mystic Street and Medford Street, Arlington, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 18 Broad St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock, M. of April 22, 1918, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened and read. The bids must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a cashier's check for the sum of \$1000. The material will be furnished in the bank by the Commission, and the estimated cost to be handled is 10,000 cubic yards. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract, specifications and bond may be obtained at the office of the Commission, 18 Broad St., Boston, or by writing to the Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street. A deposit of \$2 will be required for copies of the plans and specifications. Bidders will be required to furnish a bond of \$1000. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best bid. Contracts will be made with the lowest bidder. Commence work with the following day. D. L. D. LAS CASAS, EDWIN C. CURTIS, ELLERSON, WHITNEY, EVERETT, C. BENTON, CHARLES J. MARTIN, Metropolitan Park Commission; JUNIUS R. RABLIN, Engineer.

MISS ABBIE A. BROWN, Principal.

Carrie Louise Watson School

Incorporated

87 Vernon Street, OAKLAND, CAL.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Boys under 12 years old, and girls from 12 to 16 years old.

Primary, Intermediate and High School Courses.

Typewriting, Penmanship, Stenography. Summer session for all courses.

For catalog, Apply to

MRS. CARLIE COUCH, 4722, Principal.

Telephone, Oakland 4722.

Principals.

Berkeley Hall School

An ideal secondary school. Kindergarten to ninth grade. Girls and boys, and thorough individual training. Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing.

2211 Fourth Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

SUMMER COURSE JUNE 4TH

Three months' individual instruction. Special rates.

V. M. WHEAT, Director, 88 West 48 St.

Bradford Academy for Young Women

15th year. Thirty miles from Boston.

Address the Principal,

MISS LAURA A. KNOTT, A. M.

Bradford, Massachusetts

Principals.

Summer Camps

Wynona

Lake Morey, Fairlee, Vt.

Camp for Girls

Beautifully situated in the heart of

mountain pine grove overlooking picturesque

mountain lake. Ideal for the wide awake

girl of today.

ROBBERSACK RIDING

The most popular pastime, having

such horses as are rarely obtainable

makes the sport even more

exciting. Address the Principal.

The Wynona Camp Annual Horse Show every August when the

the camp is at its silver camp.

OTHER RECREATIONS—Golf,

tennis, dancing. The camp pro-

vides every convenience and com-

modity, including swimming, running,

water, shower, baths, rustic

sleeping bungalows. Reference

required. Write.

THE DIRECTOR

280 Summer St., Fitchburg, Mass.

White Mountain Camps

On adjoining properties, in the most

beautiful part of the White Mountains.

ZUFRIEDEN, for Adults

CAMP CHOCORUA CAMP LARCOM

For Boys For Girls

All the best and some unusual features.

Tents, bunks, cooking, etc.

Book. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D.

Tamworth, N. H.

Greenwich, Conn.

BOYLSTON SEA GRILL

Specialty

Things to Eat HERE

FISH DINNERS

Steaks—Chops—Chickens

1002 Boylston near Mass. Ave., Boston

Tel. 77580 B. B.

PINE TREE CAMP

FOR GIRLS. On beautiful Naomi Lake,

2000 feet above sea. In pine-laden air of

Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New

York. Picnics, swimming, tennis, boating,

tents on sunny hill. Hockey, basketball,

canoeing—all outdoor sports. Penn, Phila-

delphia, 332 W. School Lane.

MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE.

ROXBURY, MASS.

Groceries, Meats and Provisions

Fresh Fish a Specialty

512 Warren Street. Tel. 563 Box.

FRASER'S, Men's Wear

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

98-99 Middlesex Street

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD

38-40 Cornhill, Boston

WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.

Novelties designed to fit your room.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.


Quality
and Style
FOR MEN
Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe
51 Monroe Avenue
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Brink & Beecher
MEN'S
READY TO WEAR APPAREL
Grand Rapids, Michigan

CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON COMPANY
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Shoes
For Men and Boys

The Manhattan Shoppe
84 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

McCURDY'S UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY
"HURRY TO McCURDY" 67 Division St.

HOUSEMAN & JONES
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING
HART SCHAFNER & MARX
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES


Foster Stevens & Co.
FINE CHINA
GLASS AND
SILVERWARE

Freyling & Mendels
Wealthy Street Floral Company

"Say It With Flowers"
Florists Telegraph Delivery—Grand Rapids, Mich.

DUNN ELECTRIC CO.
Fixtures—Repairing—Wiring
872-576 Division Ave. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

JACKSON, MICH.


Jacobson's
Ladies and Misses
Outer Garments
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

Chas. A. Pierson
JEWELER
Fine Repairing
BREWER ARCADE

R. L. (Ike) KANTLEHNER
The Biggest Little Jewelry
Store in Jackson
915 East Main Bell phone 968

EDWARD A. BANCER
Insurance
508 CARTER BUILDING

LADIES' HAT SHOP
Mrs. H. C. HOFFMANN
Bell 1386-M
1400 East Main Street

SAGINAW, MICH.

American State Bank
4 per cent interest paid on savings
and certificates
RESOURCES OVER \$2,000,000.00

New Spring Millinery
SUITS AND COATS, NOW ON DISPLAY
WM. C. WIECHMAN
SAGINAW, MICH.

"Acme Paints and Varnishes"
Up-to-Date Wall Papers
POPP & WOLF HARDWARE COMPANY
118-722 Gen. Ave.

FRANK W. PERRY
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES
254 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

A. E. JOCHEN—Shoes
214 GENESSEE AVENUE

PATTERNS AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS
MISS BUCKLER
225 North Jefferson

LYNN, MASS.

SHOES For the
Entire Family
HODGKINS' SHOE STORE
J. C. PALMER, Manager, 96 Market St.
Established 1865

BON TON CORSETS
Give the New Silhouette
GODDARD BROTHERS
70-50 MARKET STREET, LYNN, MASS.

Hunt's
Automobile Parties
Accommodated
HUNT'S GRILL
9 Railroad Ave. 15-18
Central St. 11 Willow St.

COAL
Antiques and Furnishings and Wood
Furniture, BREED, STEVENS &
NEWHALL, INC., 8 Central Square.

Herpolsheimer Co.

Kayser

Silk Underwear

and a host of other dainty things
for "Milady"

"SERVICE FIRST"

always at

Wurzburg's


Khaki Yarn

Fancy Linens

Art Needlework

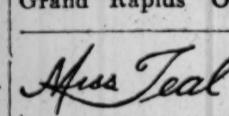
HANDKERCHIEFS

TURKISH TOWELS WASH CLOTHS
TABLE LINENS WHITE GOODS

Wurzburg's Linen Store

PAUL STEKETEE & SONS

Grand Rapids' Oldest New Store


Confidential, Soda Fountain
Service, Light and
Table Luncheons.

National City Bank Building

CHAS. B. EDDY

The Sign of Good Things for the
Table

138-140 E. Fulton Street

Chicago Packing House Markets

PRICE-SERVICE-QUALITY

W. T. PETTY CO.

132 Division and 1220 Madison Aves.

BERTCH MARKET

YOUR TABLE COMPLETE
242-245 Monroe Avenue

Cody Hotel Cafeteria

Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through
Cody Hotel Lobby

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas

THE HERRICK PIANO CO.

New location—35 Iowa Avenue, N. W.

WYOMING PARK

Grand Rapid's most beautiful Suburb

S. H. WILSON & CO., Owners and Builders

JACKSON, MICH.

Hopkins & Smith

GROCERY

122-126 N. Mechanic

We Share Our Profits With You

T. A. SENNEY, Meat Market

613 FRANCIS STREET

MEATS AND FARM PRODUCE

Farmer Cured Ham, Bacon and
Sausage, Rich Cream Cheese and Pro-
visions, Choice Butter and Fresh
Eggs a Specialty.

MYRON STILWELL

Groceries

400 SOUTH MECHANIC ST. Both Phones 880

We Pride Ourselves on Prompt Delivery

ARTHUR PICKLES

PLUMBING

Corner Francis and Washington

ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP

JACKSON, MICH.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ROBERTSON

Furs and Fur Remodeling

301 South Burdick Street

BENTLEY SHOE CO.

110 E. MAIN

FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT

E. W. HERRICK, Manager

Bell Shoe Store

FOOT FITTERS

L. HENNERG 194 E. Main Street

The shoes you buy at Appletons' are
correctly fitted, because we measure
every foot.

117 North Burdick Street

"THE PARIS"

For First-Class Cleaning

222 W. Main Street. Phone 157.

KNYER BROS. SOFT FURNITURE

194 E. Main Street. Phone 482.

See us for all kinds of

Wall Paper and Decorating

BOYCE, 115 Portage

BRYANT'S BAKERY Own pies, rolls, bread,
coffee, candies, cake, rolls, the real
home-made flavor. Telephone 880-881. Main.

THE MODEL BAKERY CO.

Delicious Bran Bread and Drop Cakes

115 N. Burdick. Phone 178.

DE BOLT'S Try our Candies, Ice Cream and

Fountain Lunches. All our own make. Tel-
phone 620.

RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP

Pay Cash. Carry and Save 20% on Your Meats

114 North Burdick Street

J. H. VAN BOCHOVE, high grade groceries,
candy, coffee, tea, flour, sugar, kitchen prod-
ucts. 514 W. West St. Phone 240.

R. O. BENNETT SPOT CASH GROCER

220 N. Burdick St.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING

101 E. Main. 115 N. Burdick. W. W. BRIGGS

Antiques and Furnishings and Wood

Furniture, BREED, STEVENS &

NEWHALL, INC., 8 Central Square.

Friedman & Spring
DRY GOODS COMPANY

Announce Their Acceptance of the Agency for

RED CROSS SHOES

For Women and Misses

The Red Cross Shoes are known to readers

best through the service they have given

all who have worn them. Dainty and smart

in design, comfortable in wear, and in every

feature: reliable in service, ideal in comfort

they are shoes that meet the desire for style,

beauty and economy. Prices \$5.00 to \$12.50. Shoe Shop,

Third Floor.

MRS. N. LAUGHLIN

Suits, Gowns, Blouses

Clo. Phone 8822 118 Monroe Avenue

POWERS-BUTLER CO.

PLUMBING SPECIALISTS

1521 15th Street, Denver.

Vacuum cleaners rented. Electrical household

supplies sold on payments.

ANDREW McMILLAN — Denver Carpenter and Cabinet Maker, Jobbing

1855 Champa St. (Rear). Tel. M-8432. Res M-5880

THE DIETERL BOOKBINDING CO.

BURLING, BINDING AND

LOOPE, LEAF, DEVICES

1835 Champa St., DENVER. Phone M-3034.

WE SPECIALIZE

PERSONAL—CARDS—BUSINESS CARDS—

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS—INVITATIONS

THE IDEAL PRINTING SHOP—DAVISON

1521 15th St., Denver.

THE UNION PRINTING AND

PUBLISHING COMPANY

Quality Service. Printers and Publishers.

1829-31 Champa St. Phone M-5435.

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

EDUCATIONAL

LINGUAL PROBLEM
IN SASKATCHEWAN

Criticism of Department of Education Charges That English Language Is Being Supplanted Among Foreign Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—For some time past much criticism has been directed at the Department of Education chiefly on account of charges that the English language was being supplanted in the non-English speaking districts, and that Saskatchewan was heading towards polyglotism. Figures were cited from official reports showing that 21.4 per cent of the population of Saskatchewan were of German and Austrian origin, many of the former having come to Canada via the United States. In the three prairie provinces it was said that the males between the ages of 20 and 34 of Canadian and British origin numbered 170,000, while those of foreign origin numbered 112,000. These figures were given in conjunction with others that the three prairie provinces had sent 105,000 men overseas in the Canadian expeditionary force, the greater number of whom were of British and Canadian origin and 90 per cent of whom were between the ages of 20 and 34, thus reducing the already narrow margin of superior numbers which the British and Canadian-born possessed over the foreign-born.

The Department of Education, while admitting there was room for improvement, especially in the non-English speaking districts, would not admit that foreign tongues were allowed to supplant English as the language of instruction in the schools, except that where the parents of foreign birth and origin desired, it was permitted to give instruction in the language of their mother tongue from 3 till 4 p.m. if a teacher qualified to give such instruction were recompensed by the parents whose children were given the tuition in the foreign tongue. The way this has worked out in many of the foreign districts is that the foreign settlers endeavor to secure a foreign teacher who can also teach English, and thus the expense of engaging a special teacher to instruct in the foreign tongue between 3 and 4 p.m. is saved. The result has been, however, that such teachers are not generally well qualified to teach in English and the education of the children both of foreign and of non-foreign origin has suffered.

The supply of teachers has also proved insufficient, and the department of education was compelled to issue hundreds of "permits" to men and women whose educational qualifications were extremely doubtful, but who were willing to teach in rural schools and were made use of, failing anyone better qualified. Another great handicap has been the tremendously rapid growth of the school system. It is 12% years since Saskatchewan was given autonomy. In September, 1905, Saskatchewan had a population of 250,000 with 894 school districts, as compared with a population now of 647,835 and 4020 school districts.

To overcome these difficulties the School Law was amended in 1912 to give the Minister of Education power to create school districts if the settlers themselves refused to do so, and in this way 104 were formed up to last August.

Another amendment gave the minister power to appoint an official trustee in districts where the elected trustees were not complying with the school laws, or where the ratepayers had failed to show enough interest to elect trustees to office. Since 1906, 165 such appointments have been made, of which 33 are still holding office.

In connection with the language question in the schools, a great deal of the criticism heard has proved on investigation to be applicable not to the public schools which are under the control of the Government, but to the private or parochial schools. The most distressing case of this kind is among the Mennonites. There are two large settlements in the Province of some 1500 to 2000 in each colony. Most of these people came from Nebraska, but a number came direct from Southern Russia. In these regions they decline to form school districts; they decline to let their children learn English; they decline to teach from any other textbook save the Old Testament of a German Bible, and the tutelage given is of the most rudimentary kind and frequently by persons of practically no education. The department has been unable to take action because these people came to the country under an agreement with the Federal Government that they would be permitted to live their own lives and have their own schools. It is claimed that the majority of them would leave the country if they were obliged to form public school districts. Parents who send their children to the public schools are excommunicated by the public church.

All Mennonites, however, do not belong to these two colonies. There are many, particularly among those who lived in Nebraska for some years before coming here, who have broken away from what is known as the Neulange Mennonite Church, the governing body of the original Mennonites, and who bring up their children and live as do any other Anglo-Saxon settlers.

In reference to the language problem, Dr. Fogg, an expert from Washington, D. C. who conducted a survey of Saskatchewan schools, said that it was important that the work of assimilation of the non-English be en-

couraged, as 45 per cent of the population of the Province was of other than Anglo-Saxon origin. The controversy which has raged for the last three years has brought out the fact that more than the teaching of English is involved; that the whole standard of life of the foreign-speaking settlers must be examined and a serious effort made to get them to adopt Anglo-Saxon standards in everything. At the recent Grain Growers' Convention of the Province, attended by 2500 delegates, the language question ousted all others in popular interest and resolutions were passed that every child receive a thorough training in the English language and that all schools come under government inspection and control. In addition it was resolved that the hour of teaching in a foreign language now permitted by the department between 3 and 4 p.m. be abolished and that such instruction must not be given until after 4 p.m.

At Saskatoon recently, where 3000 school trustees assembled in convention, the wildest demonstration against foreign language or foreign influence in the schools ever seen in the West was witnessed. Resolutions were passed that no trustee should hold office who was not a British subject; that trustees must be able to read and write in the English language; that no language except English be used as the language of instruction in any school in the Province; and that every child in the Province receive an education in the English language.

Speakers opposed to the total abolition of bilingualism were howled down and refused a hearing, including the Rev. Father Sinnet, a Roman Catholic priest of provincial standing. It is generally expected that at the next session of the Legislature the principal business will relate to the school question and some sweeping changes are forecast.

AMERICAN NOTES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Statistics recently gathered show that the percentage of loss in students seeking instruction in German has been greater in the South than in any other section of the country. For the country at large the loss has been 15 per cent since the war opened; in the South it has been 40 per cent.

University and college journalism has attained proportions in the United States not duplicated elsewhere; and it has to be reckoned with qualitatively and quantitatively in listing the factors which make public opinion. For whether it be a quarterly like the *Yale Review* or a daily like the *Cornell Sun* the range of its influence is far beyond the campus, and extends wherever loyal alumni read it. The Committee on Public Information at Washington, realizing this fact, has recently affiliated with it a committee of five persons representing the journalism of the universities, colleges, technical schools and agricultural experiment stations.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, called upon at short notice to enter immediately upon training a large number of aviators for the Government, has swiftly provided a well-equipped laboratory of aeronautics, which very appropriately has been named after Samuel Pierpont Langley, an historic figure in the process of devising heavier than air machines and a man whose personal career was identified at one stage of it with the city of Pittsburgh.

The University of California, at Berkeley, Cal., has recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. In addition to addresses on academic and scholastic themes by distinguished scholars from Europe and from the eastern states, among them Prof. Charles Cestre of the University of Bordeaux and Professor Swain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there were noteworthy deliveries by important educators dealing with phases of the war, and its effect on the future political and economic history of the nation. These were supplemented by conferences on international relations, especially those that arise from the contiguity of the nations to the Pacific Ocean. President Wheeler, for the encouragement and stimulus of attendants on the celebration and also of citizens of the State and the nation, marshaled an impressive array of facts showing the extent of the cooperation with national forces which the university is giving, and the generous way in which all of its equipment and personnel is being put to use in giving special training to men of the army and navy.

The fact that the Board of Trade of Toronto has made it possible for a strong plea to be made before its members and with its sanction, for establishment at Ottawa of a Dominion research institution similar to the Bureau of Standards at Washington, or the National Physical Laboratory in England, is a sign of the times. Argument also was made by Prof. J. C. Fields, F. R. S., for private aid in creating an establishment like the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, to give answers to the specific problems of Canadian manufacturers for which they would gladly pay handsomely for solution by experts. Early in the war the Canadian Pacific railroad on its own responsibility took an important step in recognition of the utility of expert aid in taking account of stock of national and corporation resources.

In the proceedings of the Ontario Public Library Association's annual meeting in 1917, just published, the claim is made for the librarian that as a teacher of democracy and right world ethics, he must hereafter stand alongside of the preacher, journalist and legislator.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

It was a Saturday afternoon and a wet one. All the moving-pictures in town, judging by the "stills" outside, seemed to be of the kind which the company vampire writes on her knee in the train between New York and Hollywood and affects highly advertised surprise when they are produced for her starring. So it came about that Elizabeth curled up in the corner of the big Chesterfield, and Dorothy, buried in a chintz chair before the fire, knitted socks for soldiers and discussed school and teaching as they found them at 15 and 16. That they had no voice in society's councils didn't worry them in the least; they were just thinking aloud and this is what they said:

"Elizabeth, don't you think it's funny that everything we hear about school and teaching is always from the school's point of view? They never ask our advice. I could give them some that would help them, I'm sure. I'd like to do it on Monday mornings so that they could start the week well, and I'd begin by telling them that there are many more things in pupils than are dreamt of in their philosophy."

"That would put them in a good humor right away," replied Elizabeth, faintly sarcastic but wholly encouraging. She hoped this was one of the rare times when Dorothy, after long silences, would let go on every subject nearest her heart. So she smiled and added, "What else?"

"Oh, you know as well as I do," broke in Dorothy, "only you're so easy-going. I can't stand all the 'ologies, and 'ics and 'isms' they try to cram into us, not worrying a bit about the things we may be specially good at. I don't mind the ordinary things—I'm a plain person; but when I'm aching to draw and paint and design things and have to have higher mathematics and worse, instead, I wonder why that's all! I'd like to know how much drawing I'd ever learn in one hour a week. If I didn't go to the Art School on Saturday mornings I'd never learn to draw at all—I can't go at night because of the homework. Nothing will ever make me an accountant or a chemist and I think I ought to be allowed to draw while they're counting and making smells. Now it's your turn. I'm not going to do all the grumbling; if you haven't a kick coming, I'll throw my wool at you."

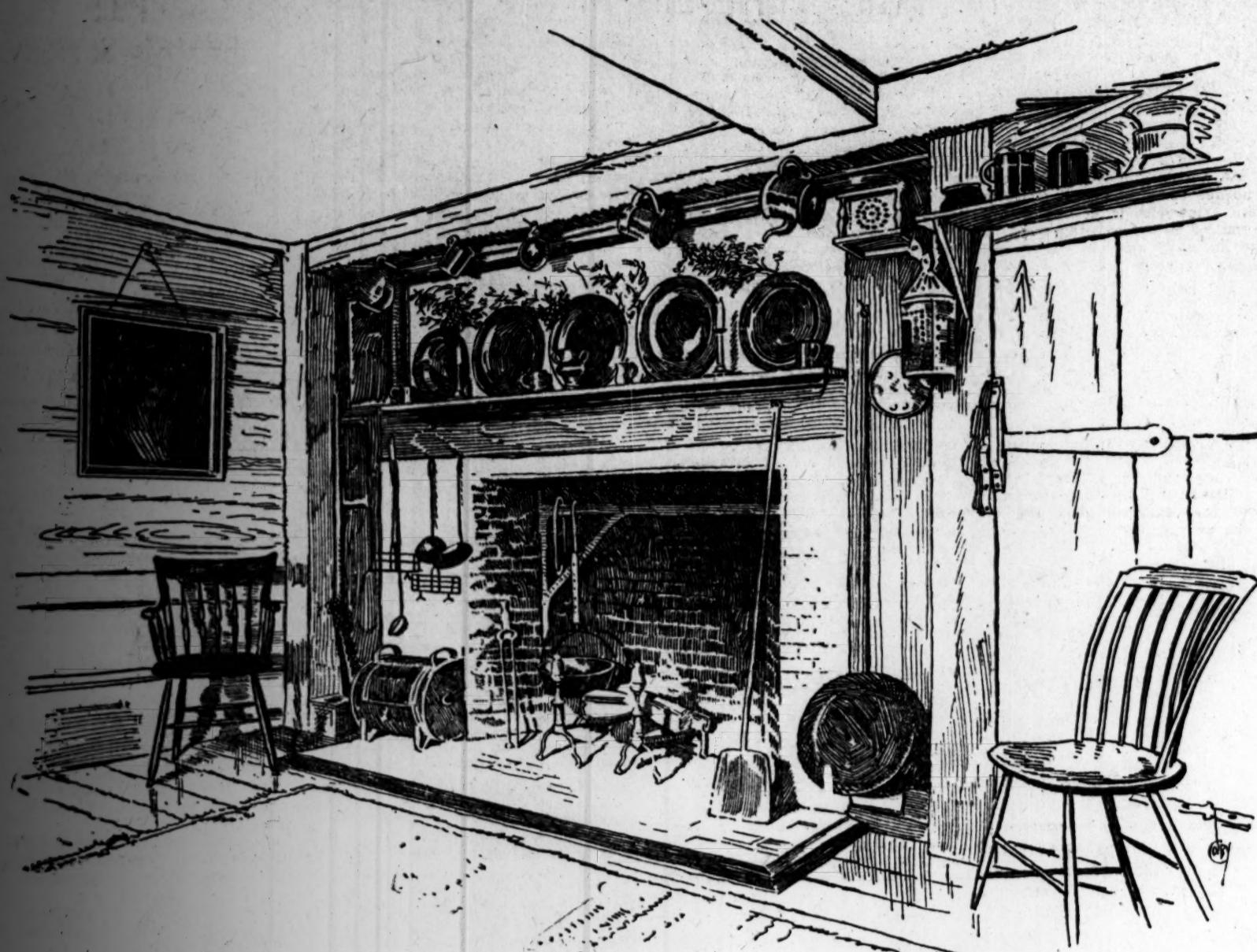
"Well," said Elizabeth slowly, not wanting to break the thread of Dorothy's diatribe, but knowing by experience the straightness of her aim. "I like the work, all right—better than you, probably—I love poetry and acting and dancing best of all, and we don't get any more of them than we do of your drawing. Whenever my sister plays at night—she plays awfully well, you know—I simply have to go upstairs and dance, and sometimes I forget all about homework and everything else—and you know what happens then. I think I'm in the same boat as you."

"Oh," cried Dorothy vehemently. "I do wish we could have as many hours at the things we like as the other things. I don't care what a lump of sugar's made of; I always eat the ones they give me to test, but I love to draw the fat retorts and things, and I just long to paint the jars full of green and purple liquid with the sun shining through them—and when there's an examination that's how I get a few marks."

"Well," broke in Elizabeth, her interest getting the better of her discretion. "I think you're better off than I am. I can't get up and act or dance in the examination, and I should get something entirely different to marks if I did, and as for poetry do you remember that thing we had to learn called 'The Burial of Moses' by goodness knows who, instead of Shelley and Browning?"

Dorothy tugged at her ball in its bag until it jumped out and hid itself under the sofa. "I've got another kick coming," she grunted as she groped for it on her knees, "worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing for it on our knees, 'w

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Colonial Kitchen in the Manning House at Bedford, Massachusetts

"The kitchen, in all the farmhouses of all the colonies, was the most cheerful, homely, and picturesque room in the house. The walls were often bare, the rafters dingy; the windows were small, the furniture meager, but the kitchen had a warm, glowing heart that spread light and welcome, and made the poor room a home. In the houses of the first settlers the chimneys and fireplaces were vast in size, sometimes so long that the fore-logs and back-logs for the fire had to be dragged in by a horse and a long chain," Alice Morse Earle says, in "Home Life in Colonial Days."

"There were seats within the chim-

ney on either side. At night children could sit in these seats and there watch the sparks flying upward to join the stars which could be plainly seen up the great chimney throat. The inflammable catted chimney of logs and clay, hurriedly built by the first settlers, soon gave place in all houses to vast chimneys of stone, built with projecting inner ledges, on which rested a bar about six or seven or even eight feet from the floor. The great brass and copper kettles often held fifteen gallons. The vast iron pot—designed and beloved of every colonist—sometimes weighed forty pounds and lasted in daily use for many years. . . . Chafing dishes and skimmers of brass and copper were also cheerful disks to reflect the kitchen firelight."

"An important furnishing of every fireplace was the andiron. In kitchen fireplaces these were usually of iron, and the shape known as gooseneck was the most common. Cob irons were the simplest form, and merely supported the spit. A common name for the kitchen andirons was fire-dogs, and creepers were low, small andirons, used with the tall fire-dogs.

"On the pot-hooks and trammels

hung what formed in some households the costliest house-furnishing—the pots and kettles. . . . Often these kettles were worth three pounds apiece. In many inventories of the estates of the settlers the brass-ware formed an important item. The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford had brass-ware which in the equalizing of values today, would be worth three or four hundred dollars. The great brass and copper kettles often held fifteen gallons. The vast iron pot—designed and beloved of every colonist—sometimes weighed forty pounds and lasted in daily use for many years. . . . Chafing dishes and skimmers of brass and copper were also cheerful disks to reflect the kitchen firelight."

"What travelers Siberians are! . . . In such a sparse population as Siberia has, you might imagine that often the trains would be comparatively empty. On the contrary, they are always full, packed with officials, wives, children, merchants, and chiefly the peasant class," John Foster Fraser writes in "The Real Siberia," first published in 1902.

"Every Russian is an old woman in the matter of baggage. A kit bag, or a bag of any sort, in which they can carry all their belongings, they have not. On an average every one has eleven pieces of baggage. First there is a bulging bundle, that can only be tugged and punched and squeezed through the doorways. That consists of a couple of pillows, some rugs, and some sheets. Then there is a sort of satchel, with a lot of trappings about it. . . . There will be three wooden boxes of various sizes, also paper bundles and handbags, always a kettle, badly wrapped up loaf of bread."

"At last, away we rolled [from Irkutsk], once more eastward bent. For forty miles, until Lake Baikal was reached, the line hugged the bank of the river Angara, blue, clear and rapid, acting as an escape for the mighty inland lake, and dropping four hundred feet between Baikal and the Paris of Siberia."

"This is Sunday. We go to church when we are abroad, but yesterday we met the clergy at the table d'hôte and he was so awfully pompous, grandiloquent and stupid, that I couldn't go to hear him sermonize. We may go toward England tomorrow, or to Munich—I never know. I have no will of my own, and don't care to have one when there is no call for it. I think about you constantly and very, very, very much—and of all of you. Why does everybody else bore me, the great world & all, and why do I feel so at home always in that Brown House? God bless you all there; and never for a moment go for to doubt that I am your affectionate old friend."

W. M. T.

"Berne, Aug. 7."

Thackeray and "The Newcomes"

The following letter was written by Thackeray to the Baxters, his New York friends, whose home he calls "the Brown House."

"It is 12 days since this note was begun: it has been stopped because I had not calculated the steamers well, because I was busy writing, because we have been traveling—to Geneva, to Lausanne, to Vevey again, and thence to Butte, Freyburg, Berne. It has cost \$82 for one month for three people and a servant, traveling gently and living soberly, 400 dollars—so you see what you may do; but if you travel hard you must add another 100 dollars to this reckoning."

"I'm in low spirits about the Newcomes. It's not good. It's stupid. It haunts me like a great stupid ghost. I think it says why do you go on writing this rubbish? . . . You have no more invention, &c. Write sober books, books of history, leave novels to younger folks. You see half of my life is grumbling; and lecturing or novel-writing or sentimentalizing I am never content."

"Are there any more letters come from America for me? Yesterday we were walking up a hill from Freyburg, I come to a carriage, and a voice from

within calls out, How is Miss Baxter? Fancy a voice calling out, How is Miss Baxter, on the top of a Swiss hill! It was a friend of Mrs. Sturgis—and the lonely cavities of my heart echoed how is Miss Baxter—Anny and I had been talking about you just before and she had been telling me how my stepfather, when I was away and the girls had been out for a walk, would say to them on their return, 'Oh, I have had a visit from Miss Sally Baxter!'

"This is Sunday. We go to church when we are abroad, but yesterday we met the clergy at the table d'hôte and he was so awfully pompous, grandiloquent and stupid, that I couldn't go to hear him sermonize. We may go toward England tomorrow, or to Munich—I never know. I have no will of my own, and don't care to have one when there is no call for it. I think about you constantly and very, very, very much—and of all of you. Why does everybody else bore me, the great world & all, and why do I feel so at home always in that Brown House? God bless you all there; and never for a moment go for to doubt that I am your affectionate old friend."

W. M. T.

"Berne, Aug. 7."

Musical Expression Reaches Whither Words Cannot

"It is because so many of us have been taught by poets and romancers to think that there is a picture of some kind, or a story in every piece of music, and find ourselves unable to agree upon the picture or the story in any given case, that confusion is prevalent among the musical laymen. Composers seldom find difficulty in understanding each other. They listen for beauty," Henry Edward Krehbiel writes in "How to Listen to Music," "and if they find it they look for the causes which produced it, and in apprehending beauty and recognizing means and causes they involuntarily rise to the piano whence a view of the composer's purposes is clear. Having grasped the mood of a composition and found that it is being sustained or varied in a manner accordant with their conceptions of beauty, they occupy themselves with another kind of differentiation altogether than the misled disciples of the musical rhapsodists who overlook the general design and miss the grand proclamation in their search for petty suggestions for pictures and stories among the details of

the composition. Let musicians testify for us. In his romance, 'Ein Glücklicher Abend,' Wagner says:

"That which music expresses is eternal and ideal. It does not give voice to the passion, the love, the longing of this or the other individual, under these and other circumstances, but to passion, love, longing itself."

"Moritz Hauptmann says: 'The same music will admit of the most varied verbal expositions, and of not one of them can it be correctly said that it is exhaustive, the right one, and contains the whole significance of the music. This significance is contained most definitely in the music itself. It is not music that is ambiguous; it speaks the same thing to everybody: it speaks to mankind and gives voice only to human feelings. Ambiguity only then makes its appearance when each person attempts to formulate in his manner the emotional impression which he has received, when he attempts to fix and hold the ethereal essence of music, to utter the unutterable.'

"Mendelssohn inculcated the same lesson in a letter which he wrote to a young poet who had given titles

to a number of the composer's 'Songs Without Words,' and incorporated what he conceived to be their sentiments in a set of poems. He sent his work to Mendelssohn with the request that the composer inform the writer whether or not he had succeeded in catching the meaning of the music. He desired the information because 'music's capacity for expression is so vague and indeterminate.' Mendelssohn replied:

"'You give the various numbers of the book such titles as "I Think of Thee," "Melancholy," "The Praise of God," "A Merry Hunt." I can scarcely say whether I thought of these or other things while composing the music. Another might find "Melancholy," and a real huntsman might consider "A Merry Hunt" a veritable "Praise of God." But this is not because, as you think, music is vague. On the contrary, I believe that musical expression is altogether too definite, that it reaches regions and dwells in them whither words cannot follow it and must necessarily go lame when they make the attempt as you would have them do.'

"Mendelssohn inculcated the same lesson in a letter which he wrote to a young poet who had given titles

"The Name of the Lord"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Scriptures, both in the Old and New Testaments, there are constant references to "the name of the Lord" as a symbol of power. The Psalmist, for instance, in the name of the Lord, defies the evils which threaten him, signs and wonders are wrought in the name of the Lord, and the apostles healed sick people in the name of the Lord Jesus. This phrase or form of ritual was probably borrowed from some of the pagan nations, for from earliest times a superstitious awe has been attached to sacred names amongst primitive peoples, and the command given to Moses against taking the name of the Lord in vain was a warning to the Israelites to avoid the idolatrous customs of the nations with whom they came into constant contact, who called upon the names of their gods in endless and meaningless reiteration. The reference to the name, however, must have had, and still must have, some definite meaning, for Jesus himself made use of it in the phrase, "Hallowed be thy name," a phrase for which the spiritual sense is given by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook as "Adorable One." (Science and Health, p. 16.)

The use of names primarily and originally must have been to define the nature of the object referred to, and from the very dawn of their history the Israelites had entertained an idea of the nature of God which separated them from their neighbors, an idea to which Moses gave perfect expression when he proclaimed God's name as "I AM," or Being, and said further, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord."

The name of the Lord is a corporeal being, nobody can truly affirm. The Bible represents Him as saying: "Thou canst not see My face; for there shall no man see Me, and live." Not materially but spiritually we know Him as divine Mind, as Life, Truth, and Love. We shall obey and adore in proportion as we apprehend the divine nature and love Him understandingly, warring no more over the corporeality, but rejoicing in the affluence of our God.

It is almost impossible for us to imagine the drear apathy which had spread like a poisonous fog over the Jewish mind through the awful fear of a God of proscription and wrath inculcated by this superstitious mystery, but to ears dulled by generations to such doctrine Jesus' simple teaching of that Father's immanence and love must have been like springs of water in the desert. For the first time there was presented to the human thought an idea of God which was truly adorable. Nothing, however,

clings more tenaciously to the human mind than its superstitions and fears, and it is not surprising, therefore, to see how, not long after the inspiration of Jesus' actual presence and that of his immediate disciples were withdrawn from the world, this new life-giving understanding of God as Father was lost, and sects began to quarrel over the divisibility of God's nature into three persons, and profession took the place of practice. These quarrels over the names of the persons comprised in God's nature, and even over the letters composing those names, split Christendom into innumerable opposing camps, and echoes of these quarrels have come down even to the present day.

It has remained for Christian Science to give the cup of cold water to a thirsty world in a reasonable and logical expression of God as Principle or Mind, the demonstration of which reveals Him as the same loving and lovable Father of whom Jesus spoke and testified, so that Christian Scientists are indeed enabled to hallow His name and nature intelligently as the "Adorable One."

In Science and Health (p. 140) we find the following statement: "That God is a corporeal being, nobody can truly affirm. The Bible represents Him as saying: "Thou

"The righteous" are those who are ordering their thoughts and lives on this basis, and find their refuge from the evils of materiality in this understanding of the nature of God or Being, and in that understanding they are safe.

In Science and Health (p. 569) we read: "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love." Can anyone deny that this is the best, indeed the only way of truly hallowing God's name? Or can be surprised that, having experienced this safety, one who has proved the truth of Christian Science feels that he can echo the words of his textbook, "This Science teaches man that God is the only Life, and that this Life is Truth and Love; that God is to be understood, adored, and demonstrated; that divine Truth casts out oppositional error and heals the sick?" (Science and Health, pp. 471-472.) "The Lord is on my side; I will not fear: what can man do unto me?" But "All nations compassed me about: but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them."

To the Athenians

Most of all, fellow-citizens, if your sons ask whose example they shall imitate, what will you say? For you know well that it is not music, nor the gymnasium, nor the schools that mold young men; it is much more the public proclamations, the public example. If you take one whose life has no high purpose, one who mocks at morals, and, crown him in the theater, every boy who sees it is corrupted. When a bad man suffers his deserts, the people learn—and, on the contrary, when a man votes against what is honest and just, and then comes home to teach his son, the boy will very properly say, "Your lesson is impertinent and a bore." Beware, therefore, Athenians, remembering posterity will rejudge your judgment, and that the character of a city is determined by the character of the men it crowns.—Aesches (tr. by Wendell Phillips).

Wild Geese in Spring

(Japanese Hokusai)

A clear spring morning sky,
And here and there, far overhead,
Singing, the wild geese fly.

—Ryoto.

Far off the wild geese fly;
Each trip they make they ever take
A new track o'er the sky.

—Shushu.

(Translated by William N. Porter.)

From Irkutsk Eastward Bent

pitching coal from a truck down to the engines, and another steamer laden with horses was snorting its way seawards.

"It was a delicious afternoon, and the forty-six miles across Lake Baikal were like a holiday cruise. . . . The Angara was striking from Baranchiki to Misoyava, in Trans-Baikalia, where another train would meet us. . . . There was no suggestion of winter," the writer says, "that balmy September afternoon, as I took my ease lounging about the deck of the Angara, admiring the picturesque lake scenery and the entouragement of high black mountains.

"A wonderful stretch of water is this Lake Baikal. It is probably the deepest fresh-water sea in the world. It has been plumbod to a depth of four thousand five hundred feet. It is four hundred and twenty miles long, and has a breadth of from ten to sixty miles. . . . The timber on the hill-sides is cedar, and in the sheltered valleys grow apples and cherries, strawberries, raspberries and whortleberries.

"Presently there came steaming down the lake a huge four funnelled vessel, white painted, by no means pretty, and rather like a barn that had slipped afloat. That was the Baikal, one of the most wonderful vessels in the world, coming back from Misoyava, and carrying two goods trains fully laden. If necessary she could carry three trains and eight hundred passengers, but at present

the Baikal is used for merchandise and the Angara for passengers.

"The Baikal is sometimes frozen from December till April. But although the ice puts a hindrance in the way of ships, the lake is busier than in the summer. I have before mentioned that winter is the great time for cheap transit in Siberia, because sledge traveling is easy and quick. So a road is made across the lake; the track is marked by pine trees stuck in the ice; a man holds a contract for keeping the way in repair for the post, and if there is a nasty crack, he must board it until it heals by freezing; and all day long there is a constant procession of sledges coming from Trans-Baikalia, Mongolia and Manchuria, and making for Irkutsk.

"When the sun in ruddy haze had dropped behind the mountains, a clumsy breeze came scudding across the water. So we went below. . . . Up on deck," he continues later, "we found billows of cloud tumbling from the mountains, racing over the dark waters of the lake, shrouding the world, so that we steamed through smoking mist, till a wailing wind crept down from the northwest and drove back the clouds, and filled the rigging of the ship with Valkyrie cries. . . . Twinkling red and green lights appeared on the right, and soon we were splashing alongside a little jetty flooded with electric light and a long train waiting. So I found myself in Trans-Baikalia, the far eastern part of Siberia."

Daniel Webster's Conversation

Mr. Webster's colloquial powers were, I think, quite equal to his parliamentary and forensic talent. He had something instructive or ingenious to say on the most familiar occasion. In his playful mood he was not afraid to trifl; but he never prosed, never indulged in commonplace, never dogmatized, was never affected. His range of information was so vast, his observation so acute and accurate, his tact in separating the important from the unessential so nice, his memory so retentive, his command of language so great, that his common-table talk, if taken down from his lips, would have stood the test of publication.

He had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and repeated or listened to a humorous anecdote with glee. He narrated with unsurpassed clearness, brevity and grace—no tedious, unnecessary details to spin out the story—but its main points set each in its place, so as often to make a little dinner-table epic, but all naturally and without effort. He delighted in anecdotes of eminent men, especially of eminent Americans, and his memory was stored with them. He would sometimes briefly discuss a question in natural history, relative, for instance, to climate or the races and habits of the different domestic animals, or the various kinds of our native game, for he knew the secrets of the forest.

He delighted to treat a topic drawn from life, manner, and the industrial pursuits of the community; and he did it with such spirit and originality as to throw a charm about subjects which, in common hands, are trivial and uninviting. Nor were the stores of our sterling literature less at his disposal.

command. He had such an acquaintance with the great writers of our language, especially the historians and poets, as enabled him to enrich his conversation with the most appropriate allusions and illustrations. When the occasion and character of the company invited it, his conversation turned on higher themes, and sometimes rose to the moral sublime.

—Edward Everett.

The Gate of Fame

"Open the portal, let me in,
I give to the world my best."

Outside the rosy gate of Fame
A poet pleading prest.

The gate kept fast, chill grew the night,

The heedless world surged by.

But on the wind there came a voice

Sweet as an angel's tone,

Ever you sing to stone.

Songs of a day, with day shall die

Merged in the gloom of night.

Songs of a night, forgot will fly

Before the morn's cold light.

"Sing to the heart and your lay shall live.

Tears thou shalt call or dry.

Hope the failing thou shalt give.

And angels list on high.

Sing to the heart and in its shrine

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Opportunity of the Wild Geese

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George, in the Parliament at Westminster, is one which, no matter from what point of view it is regarded, must leave its mark on the history of the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister dealt absolutely straightforwardly and entirely courageously with the national position in the war. He told the House and the public all that there was to tell, at the present moment, on the subject of the late German advance. The more that advance is contemplated the clearer it becomes that in proportion to the willingness not to count the cost such movements may be sure of a preliminary success. It is only when the full aftermath comes to be calculated, however, that it is possible to balance the loss against the gain. And unless, in the present case, the gain should develop into something very much larger than anything that has yet been attained, the German people will have very little to thank Field-Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff for in the long run. A far greater general than either of them, the Duke of Marlborough, tried such tactics once, in the battle of Malplaquet, and never tried them again. What he did, subsequently, was to turn Marshal Villars out of the supposedly impregnable lines of Arleux, in this very Arras country, which that general had described as his ne plus ultra, without the loss of a single man. But history is so curiously and so sensationaly written, that the world which has known the story of Malplaquet almost as intimately as the alphabet has equally generally never heard of Arleux.

"Corporal John" did not, however, have the same problem before him with regard to men that Sir Douglas Haig has today. Man power, in his time, was chiefly a question, and a comparatively insignificant question, of bounties. When, in 1914, the world became an armed camp, when the idea of the nation in arms was translated from theory into the most absolute practise, it became necessary to tap all sources for recruits. England, Scotland, and Wales have done their share without a murmur. The age limit has been stretched from 18 to 55, in a national sacrifice which has been approached, in the Empire, only by Canada. Even this tribute, however, to the minotaur of war, is lacking in completeness. With armies in Flanders and armies in France, with armies in Egypt and armies in Syria, with armies in Macedonia and armies in Mesopotamia, the demand for men grows, and only in one direction has the effort ever been made to avoid the sacrifice of the struggle for Principle. It is scarcely necessary to point out, in these columns, where the evasion lies. It lies in those areas dominated by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church. If the proof of this lay in one incident, it might be possible to avoid the implication. But everybody by this time knows that it is not an attempt, on one side, to make a swallow into a summer, but, on the other side, to claim that clouds of swallows make a winter.

Why is it that in Australia where the influence of Archbishop Mannix is preponderant in Roman Catholic circles, in Quebec where the influence of Cardinal Bégin is equally powerful, and in Ireland where the influence of Archbishop Walsh is also predominant, and nowhere else in the British Empire, there is a determination to resist conscription, and to see every other part of the Empire fight the battle of freedom. The world is beginning to recognize that there is something wrong in the excuse of an oppressed Ireland, when in Canada where the French Canadian Roman Catholic enjoys not only equal privileges with the Protestant, but even special ones, there is the same opposition to conscription, whilst in Australia, which glories in its democracy and in its freedom, the Roman Catholic once more takes the lead against the provision of men to fight the battle for freedom. The coincidence is rather too acute to be explained away, and, indeed, Mr. Lloyd George struck the whole argument between the joints and the marrow when he demanded, in his speech before the House, if it was not indefensible that you should compel young men of 18 and married men of 40 and 50 with families, in England, Scotland, and Wales, to fight for the freedom and independence of a small Roman Catholic nationality in Europe, whilst the Roman Catholic young men of Ireland, men of 20 to 25, were under no such compulsion and threatened resistance at the very suggestion of it. The Protestants of the United Kingdom went into the war without a question to keep their word to little Roman Catholic Belgium. But, from first to last, the Roman Catholics of Victoria, of Quebec, and of Ireland, have hung back, have refused to join in the battle, and have left their Protestant brothers to pay the debt for them.

Now nobody who knows the story of the Irishman as a fighter could do anything but smile at the idea that, as an individual, he is not willing to take his place in the battle. From the treaty of Limerick to the treaty of Paris, from the day of the Wild Geese to the day of the Light Division, the swords of Irishmen have been for sale in the market places of the world. Did not three Lays grasp the baton in Austria, in Russia, and in Spain? Did not Sarsfield lead the way at Landen, and Lally seize the moment at Fontenoy? Did not the Wild Geese, in their shirts, hold up Eugene in the streets of Cremona, and "the Brigade," in red cloth and pipe clay, break Cumberland's column in the gap at Fontenoy? One could probably not mention a battle or a siege, in the century, from Steinkirk to Bucersdorf, or a country from Spain to Sweden, or from France to the Crimea, in which they did not fight. Truly in the words of Mr. Kipling:—

Old days! The wild geese are fighting
Head to the storm as they faced it before!
For where there are Irish there's bound to be fighting,
And when there's no fighting, it's Ireland no more!

There must then, obviously, be something at work

which is preventing these men from taking the part in the battles of today which they have taken in the past. Connaught Rangers and the Dublin Fusiliers are at the front, adding to the laurels of the past, but the country, or rather what is known as the South or the Green, hangs sullenly back. There is no disguising the influence which is at work, and there is no particular anxiety to disguise it. The interests of the country, says Archbishop Mannix, must come before the interests of the Empire. A saying, which if it means anything, means that the interests of Australia are not those of the allied nations, of Canada, of South Africa, of India, and the United States, in the great struggle for liberty today. The same cry which has come out of Victoria comes out of Quebec. Does this mean that the interests of Canada are different to the interests of the United States in this great battle for freedom, and that the interests of Protestant Australia, and Protestant South Africa, and Hindoo and Muhammadan India are more concerned with liberty than are those of Quebec? And, again, the same complaint comes from Ireland, and does this mean that Ireland has less regard for liberty than have England, and Scotland and Wales, than have the great Dominions, than have the European Allies, and the great Republic of the West?

Mr. Lloyd George put it a little differently, in his speech, when he declared that the exclusion of Ireland could not be justified any longer, and that the character of the war was as much Irish as English, seeing that Ireland, through her representatives, had approved of the war and voted to commit the Empire to it; whilst John Redmond himself had declared, "the heart of Ireland had been profoundly moved by the spectacle and heroism of Belgium," and had declared, that he had assured Cardinal Mercier, that Ireland would bring her arms and her strength to avenge Louvain, and to uphold and defend the independence of Belgium, of Poland, of Alsace-Lorraine and France. To say, in such circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George insisted, that this war was an English and not an Irish war, was to say something that was absolutely and definitely untrue. Ireland's highest imperial interests were at stake as well as those of Great Britain.

Will, then, the Wild Geese flock again? Will they, in this crisis of the world's history, move, once more, as Mr. Kipling says, to the sound of the guns, wheeling, side by side with the Saxon and the Celt, against the common enemy? It is a marvelous opportunity for both sides to forget.

Automobile Output Curtailed

THE longest step, perhaps, yet taken in the practice of conservation in the United States is represented by the announcement, by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, that there is to be a curtailment of 30 per cent in passenger car output. This reduction is to cover the remaining months of the automobile year, which will end on July 31, and probably the curtailment will be still greater as the war continues. A reduction amounting to 30 per cent in the production of automobiles means a correspondingly smaller number of new cars to meet the demands of the public next summer. It also signifies that the people will have a much larger amount of money to invest in Liberty bonds, and otherwise help the Government to win the war. Some conception of what this means in actual money may be gathered when it is realized that, during the last calendar year, 1,693,000 passenger cars were manufactured in the United States. If, between now and the end of the automobile year, the output shall be curtailed to the extent of 30 per cent, the reduction in the number of automobiles made will amount to more than half a million, representing a monetary value of several hundred million dollars. The purpose of the cut, however, is to permit the manufacturers to devote a greater amount of their plant capacity to war work.

In addition to the several hundred million dollars that people will have to spare as a result of the cut in the production of pleasure cars there will be enormous savings in gasoline, tires, repairs, and garage hire. Besides, many thousands of men will be released for war work, in the fields or in the munition factories. An official statement shows that the wages of garage employees alone, last year, amounted to \$184,000,000.

One would naturally suppose that, with the constantly increasing cost of living during the last few years, especially since the United States entered the war, there would be an automatic curtailment of production of non-essentials, but such has not been the case to any appreciable extent. It would seem that, in the case of pleasure automobiles particularly, there must be an enforced reduction in the number of purchasable vehicles in order to bring about the requisite conservation. There are known instances of people, who last year had contemplated the purchase of automobiles, voluntarily refraining from buying in order to take up Liberty bonds, but these cases are comparatively rare. It is notoriously true that an increasing number of people have indulged in the possession of pleasure cars who have mortgaged their homes, or otherwise incurred heavy indebtedness, in order to buy the vehicles. Such a condition is plainly not wholesome. The necessities of war are now tending to correct this and other economic abuses.

"The King's Peace"

SYDNEY SMITH once expressed the hope that his country might become the armed champion of the Decalogue all over the world. But there is a fundamental difference between this "Peace of God" and the medieval institution styled the King's Peace, just as there is between the Decameron and the Decalogue. The one is the antithesis of the other. In the same way a man, convinced of the importance of the Ten Commandments for human needs, would not want to enforce them, necessarily, with a Muhammad's sword; while he might be decidedly in favor of using any available force to restrain the breaker of the King's or public peace. It is just this confusion which accounts for the exception taken to the title of the American peace organization, the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is the head and front. To many people the idea of force in international

comity is intolerable. But what the promoters of a League of Nations have in mind, whether it be Mr. Taft in the United States or Lord Bryce in England, is not so much the infraction of the Mosaic Decalogue as of the peace which constitutes the internal good order of the community of nations. That peace is violated by the commission of offenses against international law and it is restrained only by force. In this sense, not only the United Kingdom but many of the leading countries of civilization are already girding on their armor and preparing to see that justice and liberty are enforced everywhere.

The presence of eminent British statesmen and churchmen on league of peace platforms in America may soon be an accomplished fact. Thus one more of the many campaigns for the brotherhood of man will have been auspiciously inaugurated. Contrary to common belief, the demand for an international congress and tribunal to enforce the decrees of the nations is, figuratively speaking, as old as the hills. Ever since the Tenth Century men have sought for universal peace by precisely the same methods as those advocated today. As far back as 1462 the King of Bohemia advanced a plan for the federation of the Christian nations to discuss matters of common interest, and for a tribunal, backed by an international military force. Emeric de Lacroix, in 1623, proposed a permanent congress and universal free trade; Penn wanted coercion of any nation refusing to submit disputes to arbitration; Abbé St. Pierre, in 1712, advocated a scheme of disarmament, and the Encyclopedists indorsed him; Jeremy Bentham demanded the codification and extension of international law, limitation of armaments, and equal commercial treatment for all nations; while Kant was for an international law based upon the federation of free states. And so it goes on through era after era, through the Congress of Vienna and the Holy Alliance, Dodge's Peace Society of 1815, and the International Peace Congress of London in 1843, down to our own day. The program of the last is always in essence the program of the first, but all have the one feature in common, that they fail to stop war.

The reason is not far to seek. The "leagues" of the past failed because they were founded on fear, and were maintained, during their precarious existence, by terrorism in one form or another. Peace was an ideal only, or merely a means to some selfish national end. Few believed in its permanence or actual realization. The Tzar's Holy Alliance with Prussia and Austria failed because it was not, as claimed, an alliance of "the delegates of Providence" for peace and brotherhood, but an attempt to bolster absolutism at the expense of democracy. The religious brotherhood of monarchs represented the selfish power which is opposed to change and liberty, and ruthlessly oppresses all that opposes its autocratic will. The Central Powers, with their sink-or-swim reactionary policy, their stick-at-nothing defiance of humanity and international law, are the survival of the same absolutist régime which condoned international wrong instead of educating men to peace, which held that the bartering of nations like property or cattle, irrespective of nationality, customs, language, and common rights, was all in the order of the day.

But the world is rightly taking heart of grace. The effect of all these historical movements for peace has clearly been cumulative. The King's Peace can no longer be openly defied with impunity. Our age has acquired from the past most of the priceless essentials which make for an enduring peace. It is a distinct gain for international brotherhood that today a Hohenzollern, pursuing the traditional policy of aggrandizement of his house, must dissimulate his crimes of conquest before the quickened conscience of the world; just as it was a distinct gain for the rights of man that Louis Napoleon, in scheming for the French throne, found it necessary, in his book "Napoleonic Ideas," to represent the great Napoleon as a man who loved democracy, and who was overthrown by tyrants while working for the good of the people.

General James Edward Oglethorpe

THE name of Oglethorpe is inextricably bound up with many of the stirring events in English and Anglo-American history during a period beginning, say, with the middle of the Fifteenth and ending with the early part of the Nineteenth Century. It is also associated with the fortunes of so many great undertakings and with the careers of so many famous people that one is likely to wonder, after scanning the adventures and experiences of those who bore it, why it should now be so seldom mentioned outside of Georgia, and perhaps the Carolinas, save in connection with commonplace affairs. In Georgia and the Carolinas both tradition and history have dealt kindly with the name of Oglethorpe, as they should be done; but the world is becoming more and more hazy as to who General James Edward Oglethorpe was and what he did.

Take the people with whom he rubbed shoulders, that is to say, Dr. Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, Bishop Berkeley, John and Charles Wesley, Alexander Pope, Horace Walpole, Oliver Goldsmith, and others of his contemporaries who might be mentioned; when their names are spoken one is not put to the trouble of explaining their identity; but even in Georgia, and in Savannah, which he founded, knowledge of General Oglethorpe, save as regards some comparatively trivial incidents in his career, is extremely superficial.

General Oglethorpe was a great man, but, like many great men before and after him, he has lacked a competent biographer. Henry Bruce, who has recorded his achievements and weighed them in an honest scale, perceived clearly wherein the fame of one who was the peer of any in his circle had been dimmed and almost obscured. The more one delves into the activities of the adventurer-philanthropist who named the land of the Cherokees and Creeks after George II, the more one is disposed to decide that the fate of General Oglethorpe in biography has been ironical. Dr. Johnson had actually collected data on which to found a life of him, but something intervened, as something always intervened, and the life was never written: "The bright-eyed, wiry, brave old gentle-

man who walks through the pages of Boswell's *Johnson*," says Bruce, "the friend of letters and of all good causes, oldest General in the British Army, is a tantalizing subject. What a 'life' might have been written had the poet been at hand to catch the memories that must have whirled and burned through the veteran's recollection." His span embraced that wonderful chapter in English history which is embellished by the achievements of John Churchill, which records the victory of Blenheim, which tells of the coming of the Brunswick Stuarts, of Prince Eugene, of Montgomery's "Margrave of Azilia," of Berkeley's glimpse of light and plunge into tar water, of the founding of Methodism, even of Prince Charlie's rebellion!

There is a county, a town, and a university named after Oglethorpe in Georgia, and in the hearts of Georgians familiar with the facts of this remarkable man's career there exists a keen sense of his services to the nation into which the Georgia colony was long since merged, but one could hope that the great State of which he was the founder would be more sympathetic and less perfidious in laying before its children, and the children of its sister states, the story of a career with which Georgia's history is indissolubly associated and which, in some inspiring respects, is without a parallel in American colonial records.

Notes and Comments

AUSTRIANS and Germans in the Philippines are now subject to severe restrictions. In certain circumstances they are permitted to work within limited spheres, but they can travel outside the islands only as prisoners bound for some internment camp. After booking for passage to the United States, recently, several Austrians and Germans were refused permission to embark. What seems to annoy them particularly is that the United States is so particular now "when it never was so strict before." In this, as in many other ways, Austrians and Germans are discovering that there is a great difference between now and before.

MR. McADOO now has afforded him an opportunity of doing in a large way what certain railroad managers were inclined to do in a small way, a year ago, that is, of permitting persons giving satisfactory evidence of ability, industry, and thrift to cultivate the idle lands along railroad rights of way. There are great stretches of splendid soil awaiting cultivation along the tracks of the country. Mr. McAdoo has only to issue an invitation and these will be made to bloom and bear. Railroad gardens would not only contribute greatly to the food supply, but would add greatly to the interest in traveling.

THE tone of Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum reminds Diarist, of The Westminster Gazette, of the account of the departure of the Prince's embassy from London which appeared in a German paper at the time and was evidently either inspired by the Ambassador himself or by a prominent member of his staff. The way in which it insisted on the courtesies rendered in London to the Ambassador and his suite was marked, and the tone was quite unique in Germany at that time. Just when a Berlin mob was smashing Sir Edward Goschen's windows, Princess Lichnowsky was described as feeling acutely the sudden separation from her English friends. Diarist interestingly adds the comment that "it looks as though, when Germany seeks peace with a contrite heart, she may even yet turn to Prince Lichnowsky as the spokesman whose personality is most likely to find favor in the camp of her enemies."

MARCH saw some real fun at Drury Lane, though to be sure March seems rather late for a pantomime. But "The Babes in the Wood," as played by "The Goods Divisional Concert Party" straight from the Flanders front, would be welcome even if played at midsummer. The audience is asked to imagine itself in the rough-and-ready conditions of a pantomime season at the front; but no excuses for the performance are needed. It is full of the real fun qualities of the old pantomime, without any of the tinsel and finery of the modern show. The Principal Boy, who for once is not a girl, is the only one of the party to conceal his identity under the pseudonym "Alouette"—why "Alouette" is not explained, unless it is that he has a soprano voice. His performance is splendid; but so is that of the officers and men who take the other parts. It is easy to imagine the uproarious delight with which the Tommies must have greeted the performance when first given, not far from the firing line, last Christmas.

CAREFUL though the framers of a United States bond measure may be, there is nearly always something about it that needs to be interpreted or corrected by a special order of the Treasury Department. When the terms of the third Liberty Loan were first announced, the question arose among bankers as to whether the tax exemption clause would allow the holder of \$5000 worth of the 4 per cent bonds to be exempted from paying taxes on them after they had been converted into the new 4 1/4 issue, in addition to the exemption of \$5000 worth of the 4 1/4 per cent bonds. There was a decided difference of opinion among the bankers, and the Treasury Department was appealed to for a ruling. The reply is to the effect that "the \$5000 exemption applies to the aggregate amount, whether of the second or third loan, or mixture of both."

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., will, of course, be glad to find that there is to be no discrimination against it because of its size. Philadelphia, the third city of the nation, is now informed in no uncertain tones that it must either clean up morally on its own account or have the cleaning up done for it. The United States Government insists that certain methods of municipal administration in that city must be changed promptly. Delay in taking satisfactory action will evidently mean that satisfactory action will be taken without the consent of the local authorities. In such an event, there is reason to believe that the entire city will be "bone dry." Everything considered, it might be better, in the long run, if Philadelphia should permit the Government to go ahead and do its best.